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THE ANCESTRY OF

E Z R A H O L T O N

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1785 - 1324.

Twenty-eight "stories" by

EVA L. MOFFATT

edited and correlated by

GEOFFREY GILBERT.

November, 1953.

50 Copies.
This is No. 37

915 Terrace Ave.,
Victoria, B.C.

PREFACE

1634248

This volume, No. 6 of a series dealing with the ancestry of my New England great-great-grandparents, is similar in nearly all respects to the five preceding volumes, but, since it may come into the hands of many readers who have not seen any of the others, I should like to repeat the brief explanation I have made in other prefaces. The material on which the volumes are based is a series of reports compiled for me by the late Miss Eva L. Moffatt of Boston, a professional genealogist who was my second cousin. She died in 1947, and during the past two years I have been editing the reports and issuing them piecemeal.

My main object has been to preserve the information for the benefit of my known relatives, but, as the reports deal with many different families, it is hoped that the library copies will be of interest to a much wider circle. This is especially the case with the present volume, for three reasons. First, Ezra Holton and his four brothers and one sister have between them a considerable number of living descendants, and all of these, of course, are direct descendants of all Ezra's ancestors described in this book. Second, a large proportion of these descendants still bear the Holton name, and are members of, or at least are known to, the Holton Family Association. Third, the number of known families in Ezra's tree is unusually large, and particular sections of this book are therefore of interest to many people who are only distantly connected with the Holtons or with myself. This volume, even more than its predecessors, ought to be helpful in linking quite a large number of living Americans and Canadians to quite a large number of early New Englanders.

Geoffrey Gilbert

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

Readers of my earlier introductions may remember that in my first volume (Nancy Treadway) I made a rather elaborate attempt to explain what I was doing, and why. It was in effect an introduction to the whole series. In my later efforts I have limited myself, in the main, to matters connected with the volume introduced, though I have not always been able to resist a tendency to digression and general discursiveness.

Volumes I-II (Nancy Treadway-Melvin Moffatt) and III-IV (Daniel Britton-Sally Wood) were issued in pairs, and the second pair was sent to exactly the same recipients as the first - so far, to 25 relatives and 13 libraries. Those four volumes completed my Britton quadrant; taken together, they gave the complete picture (to the limits of our knowledge) of the ancestry of my maternal grandfather, Byron Moffatt Britton.

When I came to Volume V (William Forbes) I started on my Holton quadrant, the ancestors of my maternal grandmother, Mary Eliza Holton, and the distribution changed radically. A dozen of my Britton second cousins dropped off my mailing list, since they are not descendants of William and have no particular interest in him, and I have picked up only a handful of Forbes descendants to replace them.

With this present volume I expect to reach a different public again. Thanks to the past and present activities of the Holton Family Association, a large proportion of the descendants of Ezra Holton, including nearly all those who still bear the Holton name, have been kept track of. Some of them, I hope, will be interested in this volume, but they

may be somewhat mystified by my technique. I think it will perhaps be advisable to raise again a few of the points I made in my first introduction.

Incidentally, my insight into my own and other systems has now clarified to the point where I have ventured to invent a terminology of my own to describe them. Whether, in so doing, I am making a significant contribution to the science and literature of genealogy, only time will tell.

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There are two main ways of doing genealogy - by tracing descendants and by tracing ancestors. In the former, one normally starts a long way back; on this continent, and especially in New England, the logical starting-point is the immigrant. In the latter, the logical starting-point is one's self.

To a methodical mind, ancestors have a great advantage over descendants. For one thing, they multiply at a perfectly uniform rate. Since everyone has two parents, each generation is double the one that follows it. (This, of course, implies that male and female lines be considered equally important. If I work back from myself along a strictly male line, I get one ancestor per generation, no more, no less, and the result is about as interesting as the genealogical tables in the Old Testament). Ancestors fit neatly into charts, card indexes, and filing systems; they lend themselves readily to modern office methods. Ancestors acquired in this way, however, have one serious drawback - they cannot readily be shared. The only persons with whom anyone shares his whole ancestry are his full brothers and sisters. First cousins share half of it, second cousins a quarter,and

so on. If, by a series of miracles, I were to succeed in establishing the identity of every one of my ancestors for say ten generations, I should be achieving perfection of a sort. But it would be a lonely triumph. Ancestral genealogy is a job for an introvert - which, fortunately, I am. Let us call it introvert genealogy.

Descendants, on the other hand, are erratic, unpredictable, untidy, and often embarrassingly numerous. Some branches die out, others just manage to perpetuate themselves, and still others breed like rabbits. On the average they increase at a much faster rate than ancestors, and in any family history extending over several generations it becomes necessary, to keep any sort of coherence at all, to disregard the daughters (usually after listing their children) and concentrate on the sons, who carry on the family name. We end up with a large group of cousins, mostly distant ones, contemporaneous but widely scattered, all bearing the same name. This is extrovert genealogy.

(I suppose the terms convergent and divergent would be just as expressive. I prefer introvert and extrovert, however, because they describe not only the kind of genealogy being done but the kind of genealogist who is likely to be doing it).

Now, the extrovert method has very real and obvious merits. A group of cousins, all bearing the same name, can form an association. They can pool their family information and take steps to extend it, preserve it, and keep it up to date. They can make it into a book, and guarantee to purchase enough copies to make it possible to publish the book. And, of course, they can generate a healthy spirit of family pride and loyalty comparable to that of any good Alumni Association. While the introvert sits in his cloistered study, lovingly cataloguing

a set of ancestors which, in its entirety, will belong to him alone, the extroverts can hold their reunions and picnics. In short, they can co-operate - and modern research demands co-operation above all else.

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All the same, my own methods have been and still are definitely introvert. My first glimmerings of interest in genealogy appeared while I was in High School. My first circular chart had only five circles, and only two occupants of the outer circle - my Gilbert great-great-grandparents. I knew that they came from Vermont, but except for that I had no idea at all of my New England ancestry. The Brittons had come to Canada around 1830 from New York State, and I was not at all sure where the Holtons had come from. (My other quadrant was straight English). Later, during a Boston sojourn in the early 1920's, I ran my male Gilbert line back to John (1) of Bridgwater, Somerset, and Taunton, Mass., and picked up a little information about some of the Gilbert wives. Later still, when I became more seriously interested, I got in touch with my genealogist cousin Miss Eva Moffatt, and the data really began to pile up. In due course she supplied me with summaries of her work on all the ancestors I shared with her - the Britton quadrant - and assembled all the information she could on my other two New England quadrants, the Gilberts and Holtons. By 1942 I had a large stack of her reports, with just about all the facts that were readily obtainable and quite a few that had required extensive digging. Each report started from the earliest known ancestor of a given name (generally the immigrant) and carried on until the name was lost by marriage one, two, or more generations later.

I had also, by this time, a real problem of my own - what to do with the reports. In their original form they were simply unintelli-

gible to anyone who had not given serious study to the whole subject. Eva died in 1947, and I was sure that none of my other relatives could be expected to take more than a casual interest in them. Since attics are not featured in modern houses, I could not even hope that they would survive long enough to be rediscovered by some enthusiastic descendant a century or two hence. If I wanted to preserve the data - and I did, badly - I had to edit them somehow.

The reports contained the names and vital statistics - usually not much else - of several hundred of my ancestors, who lived more or less uneventfully in various parts of New England between about 1630 and 1800, most of them in the 17th century. The problem was to preserve that great mass of detail intact - because all of it is valuable - and yet by some means or other to bring it into focus. It could not possibly be made into a coherent story, but it might be feasible to untangle enough threads to bring out some sort of pattern. Even that, I felt, could only be done by dividing my great circle into sectors and dealing with them one at a time.

I decided to split my circle into 16 sectors; that is, to get out a separate volume for each of my great-great-grandparents. Disregarding the English group, about whom I know nothing, I had a theoretical 12 stories to write. Actually there were only 9, because of certain duplications. The Holton quadrant, for instance, needs only 3 instead of 4, since Ezra Holton and William Forbes married sisters, and sisters naturally have identical ancestors. It was about two years ago that I finally went to work on my first volume, and I have now reached Vol.VI.

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The split was originally made purely on the basis of convenience. By starting from a great-great-grandparent, I was dealing in each case with an individual who had about five American generations behind him. The immigrants might be badly scattered, but within a couple of generations they could be pulled together into a manageable group; the threads would begin to emerge. As I went along, however, I found that I had stumbled on a system with two important merits that I had not realized at all.

In the first place, all twelve great-great-grandparents were born in New England, but only two died there. (To be more strictly accurate, only two were resident there at the time of their deaths. Submit Phillips Forbes actually died in Massachusetts, but she had been living in Montreal). Of the other ten, two died as residents of Illinois, one of New York State, four of Montreal, and three of Ontario. The stories of their ancestries, therefore, add up to the whole story of the New England era of my family chronicle. On the other hand, the life histories of the twelve and their descendants constitute another chapter, the migration out of New England and into Canada, the final twisting of the twelve threads into the cord that is myself. I have no intention of trying to write that chapter in full, though I hope to give it some special attention in the Phillips volume. It has seemed sufficient so far to indicate the directions of the threads in my various sketches and appendixes.

Secondly, by choosing my heroes and heroines from four generations back, I have broken away from the worst features of my introvert method and bowed to the belief that man is necessarily a social animal.

Instead of winding up with a thousand-page book whose only attentive reader would be myself, I am emerging with a series of volumes, each of which has some theoretical appeal to quite a number of people. The Britton and Holton great-great-grandparents all left their marks on posterity (my Gilbert branch is very small indeed), and those of my own generation are my first, second, or third cousins. I have tried, especially in my later volumes, to assemble as many names of descendants as I could, and I hope that eventually these volumes will reach a good many of them.

In other words I have, more or less by accident, combined the introvert and extrovert techniques. Each volume converges on a great-great-grandparent and diverges (in the appendixes) through his descendants. Since I have not come across any other examples of this method in my limited studies of genealogical literature, I am taking the bull by the horns and suggesting for it a couple of names of my own invention - root-and-branch or focal-point genealogy. I have also constructed a chart which I hope will show exactly what I mean by all this.

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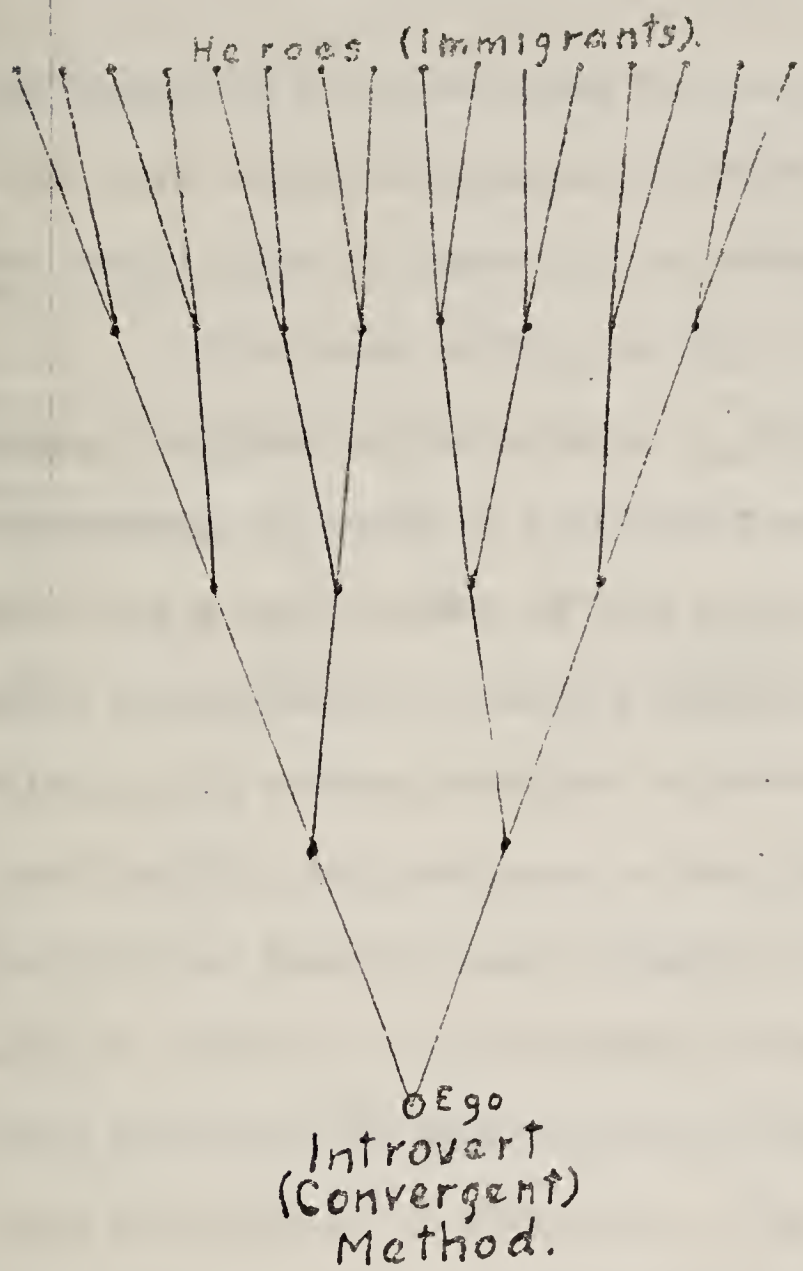
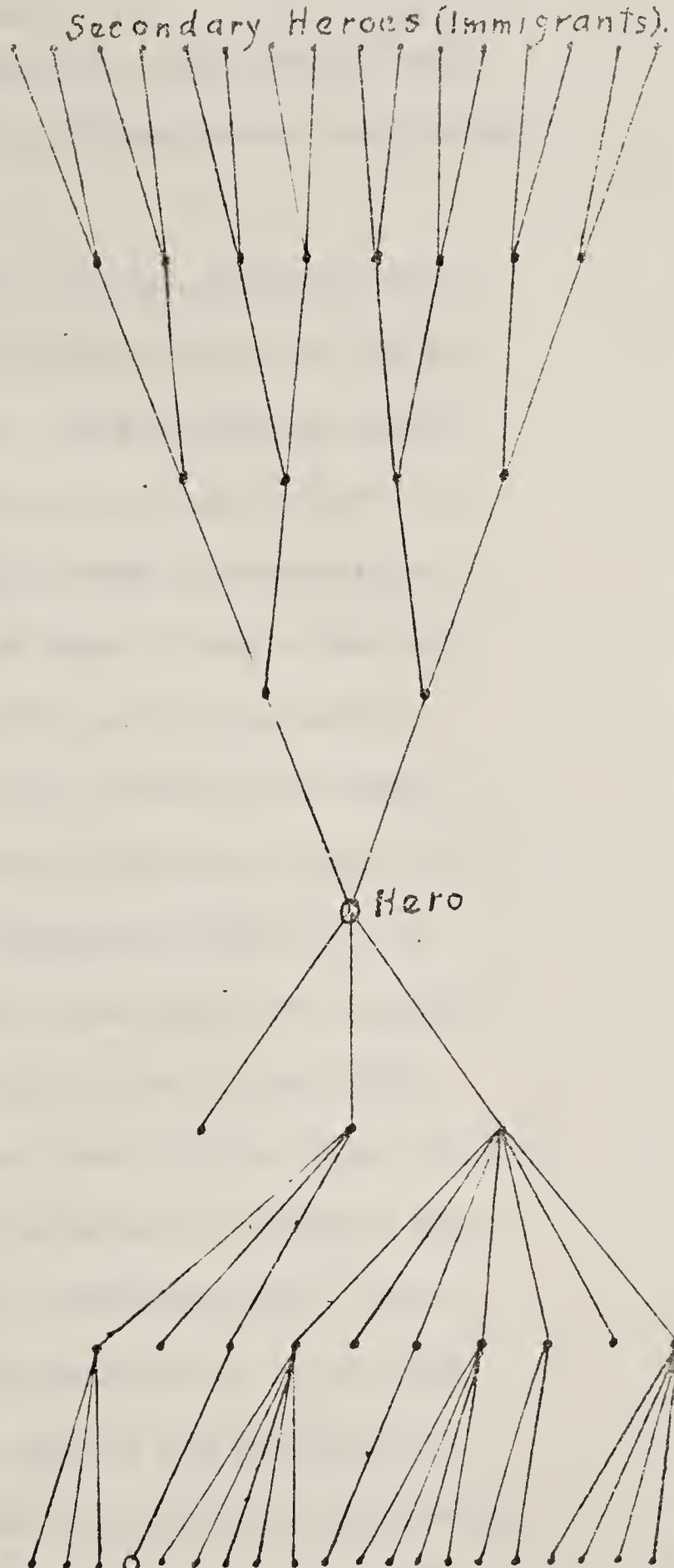
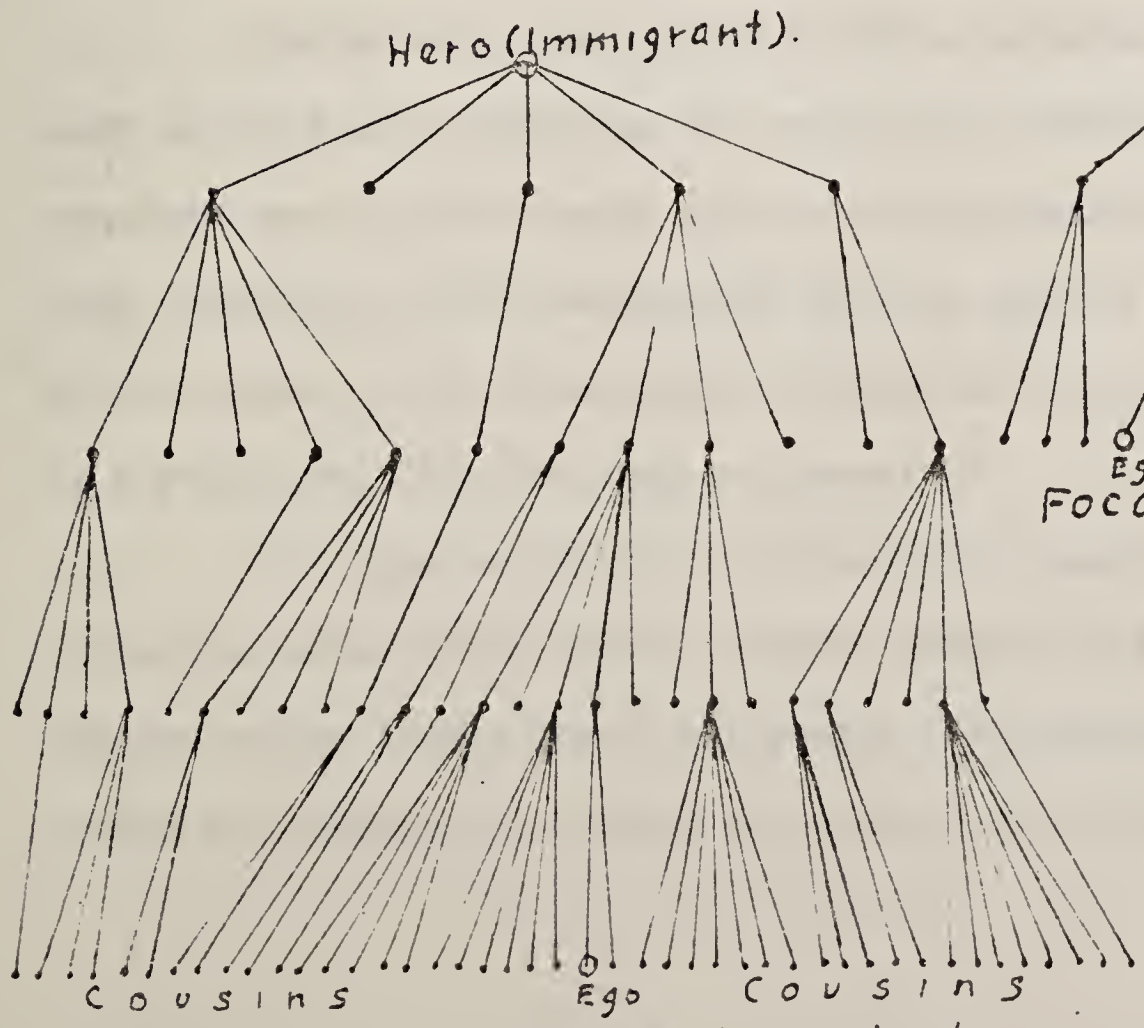
Like all the other volumes of this series, this one consists chiefly of the "stories" sent me by Eva Moffatt. It is the bulkiest volume I have yet produced, and I am afraid the dullest. Intrinsically, the characters in it are neither more or less interesting than those in the other volumes, but there are more of them, and there seem to be even fewer deviations than usual from the norm. The dullness is due in some measure to the standardized mould in which Eva's stories are cast. She had so many vital statistics to supply for so many people that it



Introvert (Convergent) Method.



Focal Point (Root & Branch) Method.



Extrovert (Divergent) Method

Diagrams Illustrating GENEALOGICAL METHODS

was impossible to devote much time or space to the small details that might have helped to humanize her characters. In any event, such details are usually next to impossible to obtain.

If we were working on the extrovert system, starting from a single immigrant and attempting to chronicle the histories of all his descendants, it would be a different matter. In that case we should have only a small number of 17th century denizens to worry about. It would be possible, by studying every relevant scrap of documentary evidence, to produce some sort of picture of many of them - more or less fanciful, but also more or less plausible and circumstantial. Our stories, however, have altogether too many characters for that sort of coverage. In six volumes I have traced my descent from 107 early families, the vast majority of them immigrant families or at least the families of immigrants. (By this I mean that the immigrant may have come over as a single man and married after his arrival). When I have completed my other three volumes there will be about 50 more.

In the main they follow definite patterns, so definite that many of the family histories are practically interchangeable. The greatest common factor among my great-great-grandparents is the fact that eleven out of the twelve were born in western New England, in or very close to the Connecticut Valley, and the twelfth migrated there as a young man. How did they get there?

The great majority of my immigrant ancestors landed in the Boston Bay area in the 1630's or early 1640's. A few came to Plymouth and one or two to New Haven, but Boston (or Charlestown, or occasionally Salem) was the port of arrival for nearly all of them. Then one of

two things happened. A few of them migrated almost immediately to the lower Connecticut Valley (Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford, Conn.), and in the course of another generation or two made their way up the river to Northampton and points north. Most of them, however, remained in the east coastal area for some time. They never stayed in Boston itself, but they helped to build up Watertown and Milton, Salem and Taunton and the rest. Then they began to move westward, at first in short steps to Sudbury and Concord and Lancaster, then in longer jumps to the River - either straight west or by the Connecticut detour.

In this Holton volume the two routes show quite clearly. Several of Ezra's paternal ancestors, including the Holtons themselves, came up the river. His maternal group, the Shattucks and Parmenters and their allies, came straight west, using Sudbury as their rendezvous and jumping-off point. Lydia Shattuck, Ezra's mother, made the last short hop from Petersham to Northfield to meet Lemuel Holton, his father.

Of course this whole conception is a little fanciful. It applies only to my individual ancestors, not to all their relatives. In Ezra's case we start with ancestors of 28 different names. In a generation or two we are down to sixteen individuals - eight couples - who were Ezra's great-great-grandparents. In the next generation we have only four couples, then two, and then one - Ezra's parents. When these couples moved west they usually left their parents and numerous brothers and sisters behind, and the numbers who actually made the final moves were very small. In other words, I am not trying to envisage a mass migration of the seaboard population of Massachusetts to the distant interior. Most of the people who were born in the coastal

towns lived and died there. They grew up with the towns, prospered with them, and attained an increasingly high cultural level - much more so than their brothers and sisters who kept breaking loose and pushing westward, still driven by the pioneer urge that had brought their forebears to America in the first place. But, so far as I am concerned, it is the pioneers who are important, for it is certainly they who furnished my whole ancestry.

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On my title page I have given Eva Moffatt credit for the twenty-eight stories that make up most of this volume, but she is actually responsible for only 27. The 28th, or rather the first, covering the male Holton line, is chiefly a digest of information from the records of the Holton Family Association.

This association, composed of the descendants of William of Hartford, is a comparatively young organization, but some of the data behind it were collected long ago. The first compilations, so far as known, were made by Dr. David Parsons Holton, a New York physician who was a contemporary and third cousin of Luther H. and Ezra William of our line. He was, among many other things, a founder and vice-president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and on his death in 1883 his records were left with that society. They were unearthed some 47 years later by Rev. Edward Payson Holton, historian of the H.F.A., who copied them in full. Adding them to his other material, Rev. E. P. Holton began the compilation of a complete Holton genealogy, and at his death in 1934 he had organized the first six chapters. These covered the first six generations - our Ezra belongs to the sixth.

Since then the work has been carried on by Miss Harriet Scofield, the present genealogist. So far, records of seven generations have been issued in a loose-leaf mimeographed edition; the 7th, which appeared two or three years ago, is about as large as the first six combined.

Since the material on the earlier generations was available when Eva was doing her Holton researches, and since she knew that I had it or would get it, she did not turn in one of her standardized reports on the male line. She was, however, in touch with the Association, and it was through their kindness that she obtained the names of the various Holton wives, so that she was able to get off to a good start on the maternal lines that make up most of this volume. For my part, I am indebted to Miss Scofield, directly or indirectly, for nearly all the material in my table of Ezra's descendants in Appendix II.

A comparison of this volume with that of the H.F.A. will illustrate beautifully the differences between the introvert and extrovert methods. The H.F.A. material covers my early Holton ancestors much more fully than Eva and I have done, and includes hundreds of distant cousins who are not in this volume at all. On the other hand, this one traces Ezra's descent from a considerable number of families who do not appear in the H.F.A. records. For descendants of Ezra, the two volumes are almost completely complementary. The area of overlap is very small.

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The living descendants of Ezra who bear the Holton name all stem from his son Ezra William. Of the other two sons, Charles Phillips died unmarried and Luther Hamilton left no Holton descendants beyond the next generation. However, it is for the descendants of Luther

Hamilton, of whom I am one, that this volume was compiled in the first place, and I have given him some special attention in an appendix.

I had not very much information about him when I started, and my short essay on his life and times was as enlightening to me as I hope it will be to the reader. His career covered a period of Canadian history about whose details the average Canadian of today knows and cares very little - the difficult years from the Rebellions of 1837 up to and after Confederation. They were years of confused and confusing politics, of petty incidents and petty bitternesses, but they were the formative years of the Canadian nation. Looked at in retrospect, it was a crucial game, and Luther was right in there pitching. I found him a much more interesting and impressive figure than I had expected, and I only wish I had been able to study him more thoroughly.

E Z R A H O L T O N

EZRA'S GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal.	(JOHN HOLTON & ABIGAIL FISHER. (SAMUEL EDWARDS & SARAH BOYKIN. (SAMUEL HALL & ELIZABETH WHITE. (JOHN RISING & SARAH HALE.
Maternal.	(WILLIAM SHATTUCK & HANNAH UNDERWOOD. (SAMUEL ALLEN & JANE ROSS. (GEORGE PARMENTER & MARY BURK. (JOSIAH HAYDEN & ELIZABETH GOODENOW.

The paternal and maternal great-great-grandparents of Ezra Holton form two groups, distinctly separate in time and place. The average birth-year of the paternal group is 1649. All 8 were born in America, but 7 of them were children of immigrant fathers and mothers; they represent almost perfectly the first American generation. Further, the births occurred in 8 different towns, 3 in Connecticut and 4 or 5 in Massachusetts - John Rising may have been born in Bermuda. The whole life-span of the group is 1643 to about 1720. There are no known cousinly relationships among them.

The maternal great-great-grandparents have an average birth date of 1673, almost a full generation behind the others. They belong mainly to the second American generation; 8 of their 16 parents were born in Massachusetts, 5 in the British Isles, 3 are uncertain. The convergence in space was also well under way; 4 of the 8 were born in Sudbury, 3 in Watertown, 1 in Braintree - all quite close to Boston. The life-span is 1660 to 1744 or perhaps later - 2 of the death-dates are unknown. George Parmenter and his wife were first cousins.

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JOHN HOLTON & ABIGAIL FISHER.

William Holton of Suffolk arrived in Charlestown in 1634, and moved over to the Connecticut Valley a short time later; he was probably a member of the Hooker group who settled Hartford, and was certainly there very soon afterward. The antecedents of his wife Mary are unknown, but, as he is not believed to have married until after he had established himself in Hartford, she was presumably the daughter of another of the early settlers. They had 8 children; the place of our ancestor John in the list is uncertain, but he was born some time between 1641 and 1646.

Joshua (2) Fisher, father of Abigail, also came from Suffolk. It is believed that he arrived with his uncle in 1637, as a youth of about 16. His father Joshua (1) and the rest of his family came out a few months later, and the whole group settled in Dedham, a few miles southwest of Boston. In 1643 Joshua (2) married Mary Aldis, a Dedham girl from Suffolk. Abigail, the 4th of their 7 children, was born in Dedham about 1649.

By 1654 William Holton had tired of Hartford and become one of the small group who moved up-river to found Northampton. Some time before 1667, John, then in his late 'teens or early twenties, left the family hearth at Northampton and moved over to Dedham. The reasons are unknown - perhaps there were some Suffolk connections still unravelled, or perhaps he had already met Abigail Fisher. At any rate he was "of Dedham" when he married her in 1667.

John and Abigail spent the first 9 years of their married life in Dedham, and William was born there in 1675. This was the year of King Philip's War. Northampton was hard hit, and John's brother and brother-

in-law were killed. After it was over, John and his family sold their Dedham property and moved to Northampton to rejoin the Holton tribe. John died there 35 years later; Abigail probably lived on long enough to take part in the next Holton migration, on up the river to Northfield.

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SAMUEL EDWARDS & SARAH BOYKIN.

Alexander Edwards was probably a Welshman; at any rate he had been living in Wales just before he embarked at Bristol in 1640. He was than a young man in his early twenties. He seems to have gone directly to Springfield, Mass., which became a town in 1641. In 1642 he married Sarah, daughter of Richard Baldwin of Bucks, another of the first settlers of Springfield. Samuel, b.1643, was their first child.

Jervais Boykin, carpenter, of Kent, reached Boston in 1637, and after a year or so in Charlestown moved on to New Haven, which was founded in 1638. There he took a wife named Isabel. Sarah, third of their known children, was born probably in 1645.

The Edwards family moved from Springfield to Northampton in 1655, a year behind the original group which included William Holton. Samuel was then 12. He was 32 when he married Sarah, apparently at New Haven. How he met her does not appear; he seems to have spent the rest of his life in Northampton. The marriage took place just before King Philip's War, but this was not by any means the end of the Indian troubles; the Valley towns were subject to periodic alarms for another two generations. One of Samuel's daughters was taken captive during his lifetime, and one of his sons killed after his death.

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SAMUEL HALL & ELIZABETH WHITE.

George Hall came to America in 1636 or 1637, perhaps from Gloucestershire. After a brief residence in Duxbury he became one of the 46 original proprietors of Taunton in 1638. He was a leading citizen of Taunton. He held several public offices, and the Hall family was almost as important as the Leonards in the famous Iron Works. He probably married Mary _____ soon after settling in Taunton, and Samuel was born there about 1644.

Nicholas White Sr. was in Dorchester, Mass., by 1643, when he married Susanna, Buckinghamshire-born daughter of Jonas Humphrey, an early Dorchester proprietor. Their 4 children included our Elizabeth (b.ca.1644) and Nicholas Jr., a Britton ancestor. By 1656 the family had moved to Taunton. Nicholas Sr. became a part owner of the Iron Works and active in industry generally. Both Nicholases took part in the North and South Purchases.

Samuel and Elizabeth were married about 1664, and produced 10 children. Samuel was a fairly extensive landowner, and took part in both purchases. He died at about 45, and Elizabeth married, as second wife, Jonathan Pratt, our supposed Wood ancestor.

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JOHN RISING & SARAH HALE.

James Rising sailed from London to Bermuda in 1635, at the age of 18. He was in Boston a few years later; in Bermuda again; back in Boston as a student at Harvard in 1646; in Bermuda again; married in Boston to Elizabeth Hinsdale in 1657; in Salem for some time; admitted as an inhabitant of Windsor, Conn., in 1668, and a ferryman there for

some 10 years; a widower in 1669; a bridegroom again in 1673; a widower again in 1674; a resident of Suffield, Conn., for the last 10 years of his life. Eva suggests that he may have been a sailor, but to me the motivation seems obscure all through. At any rate, he produced 3 sons, including John. (It may be mentioned that Robert Hinsdale, father of Elizabeth, was a pioneer first at Dedham, later at Hadley and Deerfield in the Connecticut Valley. Robert and 3 of his sons were killed by Indians at the outbreak of King Philip's War, and a fourth son a few months later).

Timothy Hale sometimes spelled his name Heald, and careless clerks spelled it Hall. The result is that his origin seems to have become an impenetrable mystery. He was in Windsor, Conn., by 1663, when he married Sarah Barber, who was born there. They lived in Windsor for another 15 years, and then made a short move to Suffield, Conn. Our Sarah was the oldest of their 8 children.

John and Sarah were married at Suffield in 1684, and produced 9 children in slightly under 14 years. Sarah died in 1698. John remarried in 1699, and fathered 9 more in the next 20 years, dying in 1719. He does not appear to have taken any other part in public affairs.

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WILLIAM SHATTUCK & HANNAH UNDERWOOD.

The immigrant William Shattuck, grandfather of his namesake, came to America about 1644, aged perhaps 24. Nothing is known of his English home or parentage. He was probably accompanied by his wife Susanna, and by his oldest child. He settled in Watertown, prospered

in his trade as a weaver, acquired a fair estate, and increased his family to 10. One of these was John, b.1647.

Among the earlier inhabitants of Watertown were the Whitney family, who had sailed from Ipswich in 1635. John Whitney, the oldest son, was 11 on embarkation, and not more than 18 when he married Ruth Reynolds in Watertown and started a family of his own. Their second child, Ruth, was born in 1645. Nineteen years later, in Watertown, this daughter Ruth married the seventeen-year-old John Shattuck. Eleven years later still, at the outbreak of King Philip's War, John Shattuck, carpenter and father of four, was sergeant of a militia company proceeding to Northfield, which was threatened with attack. The company was ambushed and 20 of its 36 members killed. John, a survivor, was sent to report the disaster to the Governor. There was a high sea running in Boston Harbor when he boarded an overloaded ferry to cross from Charlestown. The ferry sank. Our ancestor William was then aged 5.

Joseph Underwood, probably of Suffolk, was in Hingham by 1637, but soon moved to Watertown. He had a wife and 7 children; no birth-records have been found, but most of them must have been born before immigration. Thomas, one of the sons, had two wives, neither of whose names is definitely known, and two children. One of the children was Hannah, born about 1672 at Watertown.

William and Hannah were married in Watertown in 1689. William's mother had remarried, and he had been brought up in Groton, but the family ties with Watertown must have been strong, and after his marriage he made his home there for about 13 years. All his children

are thought to have been born there. By 1702, however, he and his two brothers were again in Groton, which was a frontier settlement 30 miles northwest of Boston. It was not a comfortable place to be. It had been wiped out in 1676 and resettled in 1678, but from 1690 to 1710, like many of the other outlying towns, it was never free from fear of attack. One of William's brothers and many of his neighbors were killed, and he was compelled to send his family back to Watertown for safety. The danger gradually diminished, however, and William spent a peaceful old age in Groton. Hannah died in 1717, but William remarried and lived to 1744.

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SAMUEL ALLEN & JANE ROSS.

Walter Allen, haberdasher, grandfather of Samuel, was in Newbury, Mass., for a time, and later in Watertown and Charlestown. He died in Charlestown in 1681, aged 80. He had 3 wives and 3 known sons, one of whom was John. John was probably born in the Old Country about 1630; he was a "taylor". All 3 of Walter's sons lived at various times in both Watertown and Sudbury - the two towns, now several miles apart, were then contiguous tracts - but John seems to have been a fairly permanent resident of Sudbury. His son Samuel was born at one of the two places about 1660.

The early settlers of Sudbury included a large detachment of Goodenows from Wilts and Dorset. Mary, daughter of Thomas, was born in Sudbury in 1640. At the age of 18 she married James Ross, a Scotchman, who was then in his fifties and apparently a "hired man" on her father's farm. They lived at Sudbury and produced a family

of 6; Jane was born in 1664.

Samuel and Jane grew up together in Sudbury, were married there in 1634, and probably both died there. Their 4 children included our ancestress Silence.

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GEORGE PARMENTER & MARY BURK.

John Parmenter (1), his wife Bridget, and his only son John (2), came out from Essex in 1639, and settled immediately in the new town of Sudbury. John (2) was then in his late 20's; he either brought his bride Amy from England or married her very soon after his arrival. Both father and son were husbandmen, and both incidentally kept taverns. Bridget died in 1660, and John (1), then over 70, remarried and retired to Roxbury in the Boston area. John (2) remained in Sudbury, where his 4 sons and 2 daughters founded a large line. George, one of the sons, b.1647, married a Sudbury girl named Hannah Johnson and produced a family of 8, of whom our George, b.1679, was the eldest. Mary, sister of George Sr., b.1644, married a recent arrival named Richard Burk, who settled down immediately among his Sudbury in-laws. Their 6 children included Mary, b.1680.

George and Mary, first cousins, were married in Sudbury in 1701, and lived there for at least 37 years. They disappear from the Sudbury records after 1738, and it is believed that they may have moved to Rutland, where other members of the family are known to have gone. Their 6 children, including their son Deliverance, were born in Sudbury.

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JOSIAH HAYDEN & ELIZABETH GOODENOW.

John Hayden, grandfather of Josiah, was in Dorchester some time before 1634, and was married about that date. His eldest son John was presumably born there. The family moved to Braintree, and John in due course married a Braintree girl, Hannah Ames. He spent the remainder of a long life in Braintree. One of their 8 children was Josiah, b.1660.

The Goodenows have already been mentioned as participants in a mass immigration to Sudbury. John, son of Thomas, was only about 5 when he arrived with the family. Elizabeth Axtell came with her family at about the same time and at an even earlier age. John and Elizabeth were married in Sudbury in 1656, and their 11 children were born there. Elizabeth, b.1672, was No.7.

Josiah left Braintree early in life and moved to Sudbury. Whether Elizabeth Goodenow was the cause of his move, or whether he moved first and met her later, is not certain, but he was only 21 (and she only 18) when he married her. He spent the remaining 40 years of his life in Sudbury. The youngest of their 7 children was our ancestress Ruth.

EZRA'S GREAT-GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal.	(WILLIAM HOLTON & ABIGAIL EDWARDS. (SAMUEL HALL & SARAH RISING.
Maternal.	(JOHN SHATTUCK & SILENCE ALLEN. (DELIVERANCE PARMENTER & RUTH HAYDEN.

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Span of paternal grandparents 1664-1755. Locale mainly Northampton,Mass., and Suffield, Conn.

WILLIAM HOLTON & ABIGAIL EDWARDS.

William Holton was born in Dedham in 1675, but he was only about a year old when his parents moved back to Northampton, his father's family home. Abigail Edwards was born there about 1682; and her father and grandfather had already been living there for 27 years. William and Abigail both grew up in Northampton, were married in Northampton, and continued to live there for another 11 or 12 years.

In 1717, after the death of his father, William and two of his brothers bought land in Northfield, and shortly afterwards he sold his Northampton property and moved his family to the younger town. There he and Abigail lived to a ripe old age.

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SAMUEL HALL & SARAH RISING.

Samuel, b.1664 in Taunton, was as deeply interested in the iron business as his father and grandfather had been. He was married at 22 to Elizabeth Bourne, and there were 9 children when his wife died some time after 1700. About this time he started on his travels. He lived successively in 4 Connecticut towns - Windsor, Suffield, Stafford, and Enfield - and he apparently started an iron works in each place. In Suffield he met Sarah Rising, oldest of the 18 children of John. They were married about 1708, and by 1723 they had produced another 9 children. Sarah died soon after, and Samuel survived her by less than 10 years.

Sarah comes down through the ages as an oddly pathetic figure. During her life of slightly less than 40 years she had been big sister, mother, or stepmother to a total of 35 children. One hopes that she had the maternal instinct well developed.

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Span of maternal great-grandparents:1695 to after 1787. Locale: the Sudbury area.

JOHN SHATTUCK & SILENCE ALLEN.

John was born in Watertown about 1696, youngest of a family of 5. He spent his childhood partly in Watertown and partly in Groton, where his father was trying bravely to establish a home for his family in the intervals of Indian attacks. When he was old enough to strike out for himself, however, John moved to Marlboro, a little west of Sudbury. He was a mason as well as a farmer. In 1716 he married Silence Allen, a Sudbury girl. They lived for a time in Shrewsbury, in the same general area, but by 1724 they were back permanently in Marlboro. Silence died some time between 1738, when the youngest of their 6 children was born, and 1754, when John remarried. He died about 1759

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DELIVERANCE PARMENTER & RUTH HAYDEN.

Deliverance and Ruth were both born in Sudbury, married there at the respective ages of 21 and 16, and apparently died there in their 70's. They had 8 children, born in Sudbury - our ancestress Elizabeth was the eldest, and the other 7 were sons.

EZRA'S GRANDPARENTS.

Paternal. WILLIAM HOLTON & BETHIAH HALL.

Maternal. THOMAS SHATTUCK & ELIZABETH PARMENTER.

Span:1709-1803. Locale:Northfield and Petersham,Mass.

WILLIAM HOLTON & BETHIAH HALL.

William Jr. was born in Northampton, the ancestral Holton town to which his grandfather John had returned after a sojourn in Dedham, and in which his father had grown up. About 1718, William Sr. and two of his brothers moved up the river to Northfield. William Jr. was then a boy of about 9.

Bethiah, 13th of the 18 children of Samuel Hall, ironmaster, was born in 1713 at Suffield, Conn. The family made two later moves to other Connecticut towns, but after the father's death in 1733 Bethiah seems to have returned to Suffield to live with one of her half-brothers. How she met William Holton is uncertain. They were married at Suffield, but apparently spent their whole married life at Northfield. There were 9 children. Bethiah died at 59: William remarried and survived her by 20 years.

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THOMAS SHATTUCK & ELIZABETH PARMENTER.

Thomas was born at Marlboro, and was living in the Westboro set-off 22 years later, when he married Elizabeth, a 16-year-old Sudbury girl. Within a year or two of their marriage they moved to the newer settlement of Petersham, 25 miles northwest of Worcester and about 20 miles southeast of Northfield. Here they lived for some 40 years, and produced a family of 9, 3 of whom died young. In their declining years they became converts to Shakerism, and joined the Shaker Colony at Harvard, Mass., where they spent the rest of their lives.

EZRA'S PARENTS.

LEMUEL HOLTON & LYDIA SHATTUCK.

Lemuel was born in 1749, 7th of the 9 children of William Jr. He had a short life - he died at 37 - and he seems to have spent it uneventfully at Northfield.

In the 1760's 3 of the sons of Deliverance Parmenter (brothers of Elizabeth Parmenter Shattuck) left their ancestral Sudbury acres and settled in Bernardston, just west of Northfield. In due course one of them, Josiah, moved to Northfield and married Bethiah Holton, elder sister of Lemuel. It was perhaps while visiting her uncle and aunt that Elizabeth's young daughter Lydia, of Petersham, became acquainted with Lemuel. They were married at Petersham in 1776; Lydia was 16 and Lemuel 27. There were 6 children; the last one, Calvin, was born not only after Lemuel's death in Oct., 1786, but after Lydia's second marriage, in Jan., 1787, to Oliver Smith. This marriage also was a comparatively short one, though it produced 3 more children. Oliver died in 1801, and in 1803 Lydia became the 4th wife of PELETIAH, our PHILLIPS ancestor. She thus became the stepmother of our 3 PHILLIPS SISTERS, one of whom was to marry Lydia's own son Ezra. Incidentally, she herself had 2 Phillips children, bringing her total to 11.

EZRA HIMSELF.

Exra was born at Northfield in 1785, the 5th child of Lemuel and Lydia Holton. His father died when he was 18 months old, and 3 months later his mother married Oliver Smith of Northfield, a

widower with 5 children. Her final Holton child was born more than 4 months later still. The Smiths lived in Northfield until about 1794, when they moved to Brandon, a small town in west central Vermont, about halfway between Middlebury and Rutland. The family than included some or all of the original Smith children, the 2 youngest Holtons (the others had remained with their grandparents), and 3 children by the second marriage.

Oliver Smith died in Brandon 11 Aug., 1801. On 10 Jan., 1803, Lydia married a three-time widower of about 45, PELETIAH PHILLIPS of Brandon. (Lydia herself was 42 by this time). So far as we know, his first 2 marriages had not produced any children, but by his third, to CYNTHIA WAIT, he had 4 known daughters, of whom 3 are my ancestresses. The 4 were SUBMIT, b.1788 or 9, ANNER 1790, Content 1791, and CYNTHIA 1796. Their ages when Lydia took over as their stepmother would have been 14, 12, 11, and 6. By this time her Smith step-children were grown up and presumably fending for themselves, but her own 2 Holtons and 3 Smiths were still of tender years. Ezra, the oldest, was not yet 18, and may have remained in the family circle for a time.

Be that as it may, Ezra married Anner on 24 Nov. 1807, at Brandon -when he was 22 and she 17 - and their first child was born 3½ months later. They seem to have moved shortly afterward to Randolph, about 25 miles east of Brandon, and their second child Ezra William was born there.

Their move to Canada was made in 1811, under the auspices of a relative, Levi Soper. He was the husband of Ezra's first cousin,

Lois Flint, who mother was Mercy Holton, sister of Lemuel. He had gone to Ontario some time before, and settled in Lansdowne Tp., Leeds Co., at the place which was then known as Sheffield's Corners but later became Soperton. His wife's parents lived at Brandon; he himself is described on his Soperton gravestone as "a native of New York." Apparently he was instrumental in persuading Ezra to make the move.

E.L.M. did not succeed in finding any record of Ezra's land holdings in Lansdowne Tp. His house is described in a letter from one of his grandsons as "on the main road leading from Athens to Delta, about 2 miles from Delta at Sheffield's Corners". Ezra is said to have been a school teacher, and the same letter describes him and Anner as people "of education and refinement."

The War of 1812 followed close on Ezra's move. Levi Soper was a Colonel of Militia, and Ezra is said to have served under him, but we have no details of his military activities. The only record of his name furnished by the Public Archives of Canada is in connection with a claim he made in 1816 against the officer commanding the Kingston garrison, for final payment on 3000 cords of firewood "and several hundred cords in addition". Payment for the last 134 cords was refused, on the ground that some of the wood had been cut in unauthorized places. Ezra protested earnestly that he was not responsible for the actions of the subcontractors from whom he had purchased the wood, but apparently he did not get his money. (Pub. Archives, Series C, Vol.121, pp.293-6).

Four more children (possibly 5) were born to Ezra and Anner at

Sheffield's Corners, including our Luther Hamilton in 1817. Ezra died in 1824; like his father, he did not live to be 40. The last child was posthumous.

EZRA'S CHILDREN.

Anner married (2) Cleveland Stafford, and died in Lansdowne in 1858, aged 67. The children and their descendants are dealt with more fully in the appendixes, and only a brief summary need be given here. Lucy Emily, the eldest, was 16 when her father died. She married within 2 years, bore 2 daughters, and died at 25. Ezra William was 14; he probably stayed with his mother until after her remarriage, and at the age of 22 went to Belleville to work for Billa Flint, a Holton-Soper relative. He founded the Belleville branch of the Holton family. Mary (?), whose name and birthdate are uncertain, married Cleveland Stafford Jr., son of her stepfather. She also died quite young, perhaps at about 30.

Luther is said to have gone to Montreal in 1826, at the age of about 9. His subsequent career is described at some length in Appendix I.

Of Charles Phillips, who was about 5 when his father died, almost nothing is known. He died in Montreal in 1850, without issue and probably unmarried. There may have been a 4th son Edward, but if so we have no specific information about him. Cynthia Caroline, the posthumous daughter, married Henry Washburn and spent her life in the Soperton area, dying in 1868 at about 43. She left 2 sons, some of whose descendants are still in Leeds County.

H O L T O N

Descent of Ezra Holton from
William Holton of Hartford, Conn.

		Residence.
William (1)	and Mary _____	(Hartford,Conn. (Northampton,Mass.
John (2)	and Abigail Fisher	Northampton,Mass.
William (3)	and Abigail Edwards	Northampton,Mass.
William (4)	and Bethiah Hall	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Material for the first 5 generations is taken almost entirely from "A Genealogy of the Holton Family in America", a mimeographed compilation issued by the Holton Family Association, which has so far covered 7 generations. Data on Ezra and his descendants in part from E.L.M., in part collected from other family sources by G.G.

Foreword (by G.G.).

Because of the existence of the Holton Family Association, with whom she was in contact and to whom she supplied data on Ezra's descendants, E.L.M. never drew up one of her standard reports on my male Holton line. The H.F.A. reports are much fuller than those that Eva usually produced, and of course are concerned mainly with "collateral" lines, which are not important in my scheme of things. (For further details of the H.F.A. see my Introduction). The following paragraphs are taken, with some condensation, direct from Chapter I of the Holton Genealogy.

The name Holton has several variants - de Hulton, Haughton, Houghton, Hoton, and Holeton - which are found scattered through England. Tradition is that the first de Hulton came to England with William the Conqueror, was knighted for his prowess at Hastings, and received the estate in Leicestershire that still bears the name of Holton. Since then his descendants have spread through the country and given their name to numerous places. There is a Houghton in Nottinghamshire, a Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire, a Houghton le Spring in

a Houghton Castle in Northumberland. In Norfolk there are Houghton (once the property of the Walpoles), Houghton the Dale, and Houghton on the Hill. There is an ancient Holton estate at Everly in Northamptonshire, and another near Bradford in Yorkshire. At Stratford-on-Avon in Warwickshire there are very many Holton gravestones and many entries in the parish register. Finally, and perhaps most important to us, there are two parishes in Suffolk named Holton St.Peter's and Holton St.Mary's.

In the Register of Baptisms of the Nayland Church, Suffolk, an entry has been found dated 1610,"October ye 20th daie", recording the baptism of "Willm sonne of Edward Holton." He was born at Wiston Manor Farm in the parish of Holton St.Mary's, a homestead (not to be confused with Wiston Hall, the ancient manor house) which has been the residence of Holtons even as late as the twentieth century. Proofs identifying this William with our ancestor have not been found, but the time and place indicate a strong probability that the two are the same. Nayland is in the extreme south of Suffolk, on the Essex border, 12 miles from Ipswich. Both counties were among the heaviest contributors to the Great Immigration, and are always hopeful places in which to search for ancestral homes of immigrants. The date of birth agrees with WILLIAM's age at embarkation, and he sailed from Ipswich.

WILLIAM (1).
b.prob. Holton St. Mary's, Suffolk (if so, bp.20 Oct., 1610).
d. 2 Aug., 1691, Northampton, Mass.

m. perhaps ca. 1638, probably Hartford, Conn.,

MARY _____, b._____
d. 16 Nov., 1691, Northampton, Mass.

Children.
(Listed in order of marriage; no birth records found).

i. Mary, b. ____; m.(1) 18 Nov., 1655, David Burt, (2) Joseph Root; d. 1713. 13 children by first marriage.
ii. Sarah, b. ____(perhaps twin of Mary); m.18 Nov., 1656, John King; d. 8 May, 1683. 12 children.
iii. Ruth, b. ____; m.(1) 5 Feb.,1662-3, Joseph Baker, (2) ca. 1678, Thomas Lyman, 5 children by first, 6 by 2nd.
iv. JOHN, b. ____; m. ABIGAIL FISHER. See below.
v. Rachel, b._____; m.(1) 10 Oct., 1671, Thomas Strong, (2) 16 May, 1698, Nathan Bradley. 11 ch.by first.
vi. Samuel, bp. 1 Nov., 1646; m.(1) 21 June, 1673, widow Mary (Gilbert) Rossiter; divorced some time after 1683; m.(2) before 1694, Abigail ____. He died 1730; no children known.
vii. William, b.____; m.22 Nov.,1676, Sarah Marshfield; d.1711. One daughter.

viii. Thomas, b._____; killed by Indians 14 Mar.,1676,Northampton.

The first authentic record of WILLIAM (1) is in the passenger list of the "Francis", which sailed from Ipswich in April, 1634, and reached Charlestown two months later. He is listed as "William Haughton", aged 23. There is no further record of him until he appears in Hartford in 1639. It is considered fairly certain, however, that he was one of the group led by Rev. Thomas Hooker who founded Hartford in 1636. Since most of this group came from Cambridge,Mass., it is more than likely that this is where he spent his first two years.

Little is known of his life in Hartford. Due to the Indian troubles of the first year or two, he probably did not marry until about the time he received his home lot, in 1637 or early 1638. His house stood at what is now the corner of Capitol Ave. and Washington St., the present site of the Connecticut State Library. Probably the first 16 years of his married life were spent in Hartford, and here all his children were born. His name is inscribed on the monument to the original proprietors of the Plantation, and the description of his pieces of land is still to be seen in the town records.

In 1653 he was one of 24 men who petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay for liberty to "plant, possess, and inhabit" Nonotuck, on the west bank of the Connecticut 20 miles above Springfield. This was the grant that shortly became Northampton. He was one of the first settlers in 1654, was appointed a magistrate in 1655, served on several committees in connection with the organization of the town, was sergeant of the "train band", and was undoubtedly one of the most important men in the settlement in its early years. About 1662 there was an influx of new settlers brought in by the minister, Mr. Mather, several of whom were his equals or superiors in wealth and education. WILLIAM (1) continued, however, to hold his own. He was ordained deacon in 1663, was the town's representative to the General Court in 1665-7 and 1670-1, and continued to serve on various special committees.

Northampton suffered heavily in King Philip's War. It was attacked in the fall of 1675, and WILLIAM's son-in-law Joseph Baker, and his grandson of the same name, were killed. In the later attack of 14 Mar., 1676, his youngest son Thomas was one of 5 persons killed. The newer town of Northfield, in which he had a considerable financial stake, was even more heavily hit, and had to be deserted altogether.

WILLIAM died in August 1691, and his wife about 3 months later, both, it is thought, of a disease that was epidemic in the Connecticut Valley in 1690-1. Neither left a will. Their real estate had already been divided among their children; the inventory of their personal and household effects totaled £ 68-01-00.

JOHN (2),
b. between 1641 and 1646, Hartford, Conn.
d.14 Apr., 1712, Northampton, Mass.

m. 1 Mar., 1666-7, Dedham, Mass.,

ABIGAIL FISHER, dau. of JOSHUA & MARY (ALDIS) FISHER,
b.29 Feb., 1648-9, Dedham, Mass.
d._____; living 1718 in Northampton.

Children.

i.	Mary,	b.10 Jan., 1668; d.15 July, 1668.
ii.	John,	b.23 Jan.,1669, Dedham; d.16 Apr.,1689,Northampton.
iii.	Abigail	b.prob.ca.1672; d.24 Nov.,1714; m.John Lyman; 7 ch.
iv.	WILLIAM,	b.13 July,1675,Dedham; m.ABIGAIL EDWARDS. See below.
v.	Joshua,	b.6 May,1678,Northampton; d.29 Dec.1714, unmarried.
vi.	Thomas,	b.23 Oct.,1681, Northampton; killed by Indians at Northfield 23 Aug., 1823; m. 8 Aug.,1712, Mindwell Allen.
vii.	Eleazer	b.perhaps ca.1683 (seems to have been the youngest son) ; d.1747, Simsbury, Conn.; m.28 June, 1716, Sarah Alexander; 4 children.

JOHN (2) was born after 1641 but before 1646, as he was evidently under age in 1662 (when he shot a wolf and the bounty of 10 shillings was paid to his father) but was older than Samuel, who was bp.1646. He went to live in Dedham, apparently before 1667, and was made freeman there 31 May, 1671. In the record of his marriage he is called "of Dedham". In many of the Dedham records he is called John Houghton, and as there were other Houghtons in the town the records are sometimes difficult to distinguish. None of the others, however, had a wife named ABIGAIL. In 1674 her grandfather, JOSHUA FISHER, died, leaving a bequest to "Abigail Houghton, wife of John Houghton, my grandchild". In 1676 "John Holton alias Houghton" and wife Abigail sold land in Dedham. It was at this time (shortly after the deaths of his brother and brother-in-law) that JOHN returned to Northampton to live near his parents. The land that would naturally have been granted to his father, on account of the death of Thomas and the burning of the Holton house, was allotted to him. This is the first record of his owning land in Northampton. He died in 1712, and his wife survived him by at least 6 years.

JOHN (2) was the only son of WILLIAM (1) who produced sons of his own, consequently, all the descendants of WILLIAM (1) who still bear the Holton name are also descendants of JOHN (2).

WILLIAM (3),
b.13 July, 1675, Dedham, Mass.
d.13 Nov., 1755, Northfield, Mass.

m. 5 Dec., 1706, Northampton, Mass.,

ABIGAIL EDWARDS, dau. of SAMUEL & SARAH (BOYKIN) EDWARDS,
b. 7 Jan., 1680-1, Northampton, Mass.
d.po. 1749, when husband made will.

Children (all recorded Northampton).

i.	John,	b.24 Aug., 1707; d.25 Oct., 1793, Northfield; m. 7 Oct., 1731. Mehitable Alexander. 11 children.
ii.	WILLIAM,	b. 6 Mar., 1709; m BETHIAH HALL. See below.
iii.	Samuel,	b.30 Nov., 1710; d. 11 Apr., 1767, Northfield; m. Joanna Morton. 6 children.
iv.	Mary,	b.19 May, 1714; d. 8 Jan., 1768, Northfield; m. John Munn; 8 children.
v.	Abigail,	b.14 Aug., 1720; d.7 June, 1801; m.(1) Ebenezer Field, (2) 8 Oct., 1767, Deacon Samuel Smith. 6 ch. by first.

WILLIAM (3) was only about a year old when his parents moved from Dedham to Northampton, and he spent the next 40 years there. In 1717, a few years after the death of his father, he and his 2 surviving brothers, Thomas and Eleazer, bought land in Northfield, moving there soon after. Northfield is about 30 miles north of Northampton, straddling the Connecticut River just south of the present New Hampshire boundary. WILLIAM sold his Northampton land in 1718, and probably took his widowed mother with him to the new home. He was a weaver, but also owned considerable land; in fact his property was at one time one of the 5 largest in Northfield. Nearly all of it, however, had been either deeded to his children or sold before his death.

WILLIAM (4)
b. 6 Mar., 1709, Northampton, Mass.
d. prob. 1798,

m. (1) 25 May, 1736, Suffield, Conn.,

BETHIAH HALL, dau. of SAMUEL & SARAH (RISING) HALL,
b. 9 Sep., 1713, Suffield, Conn.
d.10 Apr., 1773, Northfield, Mass.

m. (2) 15 Jan., 1778, widow Mary Scott of Bernardston, Mass.

Children
(all by first wife; Northfield).

i.	Dorothy,	b. 4 Mar., 1736-7; d 27 Apr., 1760. unmarried.
ii.	Mercy,	b.30 Oct., 1738; d.31 Dec., 1793, Brandon, Vt.; m. Nathan Flint. 6 children.
iii.	Violet,	b. 4 Dec., 1740; d.14 Aug., 1761, unmarried.
iv.	Azubah,	b.14 Aug., 1742; d.12 Apr., 1819, unmarried.
v.	Abigail,	b.24 July, 1744; d.ante 1797; m.Seth Cary; 11 ch.
vi.	Bethia,	b.14 June, 1747; d.11 May, 1785, Northfield; m. 4 May, 1768, Josiah Parmenter, uncle of LYDIA SHATTUCK. 5 children.
vii.	LEMUEL,	b.17 June, 1749; m.LYDIA SHATTUCK. See below.
viii.	William,	b.27 Dec., 1750; d.25 Jan., 1827, Brattleboro,Vt.; m.ca. 1789 Mary (Polly) Bennett. 8 ch.
ix.	Nathan,	bp. 6 May, 1753; d.po.1800; m.Hannah Ware; 8 ch.

WILLIAM (4) was about 9 when his family moved from Northampton to Northfield, where he apparently spent most of the rest of his life. His will, made in 1792, was probated in Deerfield 4 Dec.,1798. His second wife is not mentioned, and had presumably died before the will was made. He may have spent his last years with his daughter Abigail and her family; Abigail herself died before he did.

LEMUEL (5).
b.17 June, 1749, Northfield, Mass.
d.11 Oct., 1786, Northfield, Mass.

m.____(intentions published 30 May, 1776, Petersham, Mass.),

LYDIA SHATTUCK, dau.of THOMAS & ELIZABETH (PARMENTER) SHATTUCK,
b. 1 May, 1760, Petersham, Mass.
d. perhaps 1840 or later, having m.(2),as 2nd wife, Oliver Smith (d.11 Aug., 1801), and m.(3), as 4th wife, PELETIAH PHILLIPS (d.17 June, 1833),father of SUBMIT, ANNER, & CYNTHIA PHILLIPS.

Children (b.Northfield).

1.	Luther,	b.4 Dec.,1777;d.24 Sept.,1835,Northfield; m.2 Apr., 1801, Betsey Hodges; 13 children.
ii.	Lucy,	b. 8 May,1779; d.3 June,1873,Burton,Mich.; m.10 July,1800,Nathaniel C.Hurlburt; 8 children.
iii.	Abel,	b.14 Feb.,1781; d.po.1850,Penfield,Mich.; m.1802 Philena Ballard; 6 children.
iv.	Lemuel,	b.19 Feb.,1783; d.1 Dec.,1817,Gill,Mass.,without issue - probably unmarried.
v.	EZRA,	b.26 Mar.,1785; m.ANNER PHILLIPS. See below.
vi.	Calvin,	b.29 Apr..1787, after his mother's second marriage.

Not named with the other children in his grandfather WILLIAM HOLTON's will. Was in Barre,Vt., 1808-14, perhaps later. Nothing further known of him, except that he married and had at least one child.

LEMUEL (5) spent his life in Northfield. He served as selectman in 1780, and during the Revolution was a member of the committee to see that the families of soldiers on service were provided with food. He may have suffered from ill-health or some physical disability, as he died at the early age of 37.

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EZRA (6),
b.26 Mar., 1785, Northfield, Mass.
d. 12 Aug., 1824, Sheffield's Corners (now Soperton), Ont.

m. 24 Nov., 1807, Brandon, Vt.,

ANNER PHILLIPS, dau. of PELETIAH & CYNTHIA (WAIT) PHILLIPS,
b.ca. 1790, Ashfield, Mass.
d.12 July, 1858, Soperton, Ont., having m.(2) Cleveland Stafford.

Children.

i. Lucy Emily, b. 8 Mar., 1808, Brandon, Vt.; d. 8 Jan., 1834, Lyndhurst, Ont.; m. Anson Lee. 2 children.

ii. Ezra William, b. 7 Sep., 1810, Randolph, Vt.; d.27 June,1879, Belleville,Ont.; m.Lucy Clement. 5 children.

iii. "M" (Mary?), b.between 1810 and 1817; d.between 1840 and 1850; m.Cleveland Stafford Jr. 1 (or 2?) children.

iv. LUTHER HAMILTON,b.25 Jan.,1817, Sheffield's Corners; m.ELIZA FORBES. See elsewhere in this volume.

v. Charles Phillips, b.ca.1819 or 20,Sheffield's Corners; d.9 Feb., 1850; buried in Mount Royal Cemetery,Montreal.

vi. Cynthia Caroline, b.1824 or 25 (posthumously), Sheffield's Corners; d.1868,Soperton; m.1846,Henry Purdy Washburn. 2 children.

For further details of EZRA's descendants and EZRA himself, see General Sketch and Appendix.

F I S H E R

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Anthony Fisher of Syleham,Suffolk.

		Residence
Anthony (I)	and Mary Fiske	Syleham,Suffolk.
Joshua (II) (I)	and _____ _____	(Syleham,Suffolk. (Dedham,Mass.
Joshua (2)	and Mary Aldis	Dedham,Mass.
Abigail (3)	and John Holton	Northampton,Mass.
William Holton (4)	and Abigail Edwards	Northampton,Mass.
William Holton (5)	and Bethiah Hall	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (6)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Fisher Genealogy,1398. N.E.Hist. & Gen.Reg.,Vol.53,pp.462 et seq.
Dedham,Mass., Town and Vital Records.
Suffolk Co., Mass., Probate and Land Records (kept at Boston).

Note:- Dedham was part of Suffolk Co. until 1793, when Norfolk Co. was set off, at which date Dedham became the Norfolk Co. seat.

JOSHUA (1)
bp. 24 Feb.,1584-5,Syleham,Suffolk (on the north boundary of the county, 20 miles west of Southwold). Son of ANTHONY (I) and MARY FISKE,dau. of WILLIAM & ANNE (_____) FISKE of South Elmsham, Suffolk.
d d.13 Oct.,1674, Medfield,Mass., set off from Dedham in 1650. It has sometimes been stated that JOSHUA moved from Dedham to Medfield, but he was probably merely "set off" with the new town.

m.(1) prob. in 1618, place and name of wife not found. This unknown wife was the mother of all his children.

_____ _____,
b._____
d._____

m.(2) 7 Feb.,1638, Syleham, Suffolk,

Anne Luson, sister of John Luson who came to New England and settled in Dedham.
b._____
d.27 Jan., 1676-7, Medfield, Mass.

Children (all by first wife).

i. Elizabeth, bp.3 July,1619,Syleham. No evidence that she ever came to New England.
ii. JOSHUA, bp. 2 Apr.,1621,Syleham; m.MARY ALDIS. (See below).
iii. Mary, b_____;m.Thomas Battelle in 1648. Came with her father in 1639.
iv. John, b._____; m.Elizabeth Boylston in 1658.

JOSHUA (1) is so called because he was the oldest of this family line to come to New England, but he was not actually the first to arrive. His son JOSHUA (2) preceded him by a few months. JOSHUA (2), who was a mere youth, probably came with his uncle Anthony, who arrived in 1637 with his wife and 5 children and settled at Dedham. There was already another Fisher at Dedham - Thomas, with a wife Elizabeth and 4 children. Thomas is referred to by some writers as a kinsman, but the exact relationship has not been explained. Since this Thomas is believed to be the ancestor of EXPERIENCE FISHER of our WOOD line, it would be interesting to know the precise relationship. Thomas came from Winston,Suffolk, and it is not inconceivable that he may have been a brother of JOSHUA (1) and Anthony. They are known to have had 2 brothers: Amos, who lived at Custridge Hall, Weeley,Essex; and Cornelius, who was a Master of Arts and taught the school at Bergholt, dying without issue. However, the lists of children from old English records are often very incomplete, and Thomas may have been another brother. If not, he was probably a cousin.

JOSHUA (1) was the first deacon of the church at Medfield, and selectman there in 1653 and 1655. He had been made freeman of Dedham 13 May,1640. He was a blacksmith. His house was located in the centre of Medfield; the property was valued in 1652 at £100.

JOSHUA (2)

bp. 2 Apr.,1621, Syleham,Suffolk.
d. 10 Aug.,1672, Dedham,Mass.

m.15 Mar.,1643, Dedham,Mass.

MARY ALDIS, dau.of NATHAN & MARY(_____) ALDIS of Dedham.
b.ante 7 Oct.,1625, when she is mentioned in will of her grandfather, FRANCIS ALDIS of Toftmonks, Norfolk Co.; probably an infant at that time.
d. 3 Sept.,1653, Dedham, Mass.

m.(2) _____1654,

Lydia Oliver, widow of Samuel Oliver of Boston. She died 2 Feb.,1683-4.

Children.

(Born Dedham,Mass. Last 2 by 2nd wife.)

i. Mary, b.23 Mar.,1644; m.Thomas Clapp.
ii. Joshua, b.30 Oct.,1645; died in infancy.
iii. Hannah, b.14 Feb.,1646-7; died in infancy.
iv. ABIGAIL,b.29 Feb., 1648-9; m.JOHN HOLTON. (See below).
v. Joshua, b. 9 Jan.,1650; m.Esther Wiswall.
vi. John, b.18 Feb.,1651; m.Hannah Adams.
vii. Hannah, b.19 Jan.,1652-3; m._____Burroughs.
viii. Vigilance,b.21 Nov.,1654;
ix. James, b. 1 Mar.,1657-8; d.1658.

JOSHUA (2), as already mentioned, came to New England a few months before his father. A few years after his arrival he married MARY ALDIS. He became an important man in the Dedham settlement. His house was in the heart of what is now Dedham village, probably situated at the corner of the present Court and High Streets, near the County and District Courts and the Registry. Dedham, now a beautiful residential town on the southwest outskirts of Greater Boston, was originally a large area including Norwood, Millis, Medfield, and Medway, all of them mellow, interesting towns. (Note by G.G. It also included Natick, and presumably 3 or 4 other towns lying between those mentioned above).

JOSHUA (2) played his part in the development of these towns. He was Lieutenant of the Dedham Militia, 1648; selectman for 22 years; deputy to the General Court 1653-8, 1662-4, 1667-8, 1671-2; surveyor of town lots in other localities; helped to lay out the 8000 acres that became the town of Deerfield in 1665. He kept a public house, an honorable occupation restricted to men of good character.

ABIGAIL (3).
b. 29 Feb., 1648-9, Dedham, Mass.
d._____; living 1718 in Northampton, Mass.

m. 1 Mar., 1666-7, Dedham, Mass.,

JOHN HOLTON, son of WILLIAM & MARY (_____) HOLTON,
b._____
d.16 Apr., 1712, Northampton, Mass.

For Children see HOLTON record.

A L D I S (ALDUS)

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Thomas Aldis of Stradbroke,Suffolk.

		Residence.
Thomas (I)	and Johan _____	Stradbroke,Suffolk.
Robert (II)	and _____ _____	Stradbroke,Suf.
Robert (III)	and Elizabeth _____	Fressingfield,Suf.
Thomas (IV)	and _____ _____	Fressingfield,Suf.
Francis (V)	and Sarah _____	Fressingfield,Suf.
Nathan (VI) (1)	and Mary _____	(Fressingfield,Suf. (Dedham,Mass.
Mary (2)	and Joshua Fisher	(Dedham,Mass. (Medfield,Mass.
Abigail Fisher (3)	and John Holton	Northampton,Mass.
William Holton (4)	and Abigail Edwards	Northampton,Mass.
William Holton (5)	and Bethiah Hall	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (6)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Dedham,Mass., Vital Records.
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts".
Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England.
N.E.Hist.& Gen.Register,Vol.64,pp.240-248 (for English ancestry).

Foreword.

Data on the English ancestry from an article by Miss Elizabeth French, who was employed by the N.E.H.& G.Society for several years (1908-17) on English research. The line is said to be clearly shown by wills, but very few items of personal interest were found.

THOMAS (I),
b._____1440. d._____1499. Left will.

m._____
Johan _____,
b._____. d._____1505. Left will.

Children (from Father's will): ROBERT. Agnes, who m.Robert Firmage.

THOMAS (I) is called "of Stradbrook" in his will. Stradbroke is a parish near the northern border of Suffolk, 17 miles west of Southwold and 3 miles SE of Syleham, the Fisher ancestral home.

ROBERT (II),
b._____1470. d._____1507. Left will.
Wife's name not found, indicating that she died before husband.

Children (from Father's will): John,Thomas,ROBERT,George,2 daughters.

ROBERT (II) was also of Stradbroke.

ROBERT (III),
b.ca.1500. d._____; will 1558.

m._____
Elizabeth _____.
b._____ d._____1566; will shows this date.

Children (from parents' wills).

i. William, b.1530.
ii. Agnes, m.R.Barber.
iii. THOMAS, b.ca.1535. (See below).
iv. Joane, m.____Fox.
v. John, left will in 1595.
vi. Alice, nothing shown but name.
vii. Robert, left will in 1624.

ROBERT (III) is the first of four generations who were settled in Fressingfield, Suffolk, a parish 3 miles NE of Stradbroke. He and his wife each left a long and interesting will.

THOMAS (IV),
b.ca.1535. d._____1595.

No information about wife.

Children: Elizabeth, FRANCIS, John, Ann.

FRANCIS (V),
b.ca.1565, probably at Fressingfield.
d._____; will dated 7 Oct.,1625. He was then "of Toftmonks".

m.(1) _____
SARAH _____, who was living in 1595.

m.(2) _____
Mary _____; survived husband, who made provision for her in will.

Children (from father's will).

i.	Francis,	died young.
ii.	Nathaniel,	b.ca.1590; d.before 1625, when his father's will names his widow Elizabeth and children.
iii.	John,	b.probably ca.1592-3.
iv.	NATHAN,	b.probably ca.1595. (See below).
v.	Anne,	b._____; m.(1) Robert Andrewes, (2) Thomas Cannell. d.before 1625, leaving 4 children, 2 by each husband, all remembered in her father's will.

The will shows FRANCIS (V) as "of Toftmonks", but he had been earlier "of Fressingfield", and he left to NATHAN the house in Fressingfield where NATHAN was then living. The will also mentions NATHAN's daughter MARY, but not his son John, who was probably still unborn.
Toft Monks, as it is now spelled, is across the Norfolk border, 15 miles NE of Fressingfield.

End of foreword.

NATHAN (VI) (I),
b.prob.ca.1595,doubtless in Fressingfield, Suffolk,
d.15 Mar.,1675-6, Dedham, Mass.

m._____(not recorded at Fressingfield),

MARY _____, who came with him to New England,
b.probably ca.1604,
d. 1 Jan., 1676-7.

Children.

1. MARY. b. probably ca.1625, and certainly before 7 Oct. of that year, as she was mentioned in her grandfather's will of that date. Her bro-

ther was not mentioned, and was probably not yet born.

ii. John, b.perhaps ca. 1627; m.27 Sept.,1650, Sarah Eliot, dau. of Philip Eliot of Roxbury, Mass., and niece of Rev. John Eliot, the famous "apostle to the Indians" and minister of the First Church in Roxbury. John Aldis was deacon of the church at Dedham, and a prominent and upright man. He had 7 children.

NATHAN (I) was probably born at Fressingfield, perhaps in the very house where he was living in 1625 when his father made his will. The father was then "of Toftmonks", but states that his wife was to have the "best parlor" in his house at Fressingfield where "son NATHAN now lives". It also states that, as he had deeded his free lands in Fressingfield to his sons John and NATHAN, they were therefore to pay certain bequests to other heirs whom he named. Probably the house where NATHAN was living stood on some of the land that had been deeded to him.

NATHAN (I) is thought to have come to Dedham in 1638. His children must then have been about 13 and 11 years old. As he was quite well situated in England, he probably emigrated for religious reasons. He is called "yeoman" on the early records. He was admitted to the Dedham Church 11 Feb.,1639-40; made freeman 13 May,1640; was deacon, town officer, and after 1642 part owner of a water-mill.

MARY (2),
b.prob.ca.1625, doubtless at Fressingfield, Suffolk.
d. 3 Sep.,1653, Dedham,Mass.

m. 15 Nov.,1643, Dedham, Mass.,

JOSHUA FISHER, son of JOSHUA & _____(_____)FISHER,
bp. 2 Apr.,1621,Syleham,Suffolk.
d.10 Apr.,1672,Dedham,Mass.

For Children see FISHER record.

E D W A R D S

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Alexander Edwards of Springfield, Mass.

		Residence.
Alexander (1)	and Sarah (Baldwin) Searle	(Springfield, Mass. (Northampton, Mass.
Samuel (2)	and Sarah Boykin	Northampton, Mass.
Abigail (3)	and William Holton	Northampton, Mass.
William Holton (4)	and Bethiah Hall	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6) a	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

History and Vital Records of Springfield,Mass.
History and Vital Records of Northampton,Mass.
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts,"
Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England."
Hampshire Co.,Mass.,Probate Records.

ALEXANDER (1),
b.ca.1615-20, perhaps in a "border town" of Wales, as he is said to have lived in such a town just prior to emigrating.
d. 4 Sept.,1690,Northampton,Mass.

m.28 Apr.,1642, Springfield,Mass.,

SARAH (BALDWIN) Searle,dau. of RICHARD & ISABEL (_____) BALDWIN of Cholesbury,Bucks, and widow of John Searle, an early settler of Springfield.
b._____,probably Bucks.
d. 3 Oct.,1690,Northampton,Mass.

Children.
(i-vi recorded at Springfield, vii at Northampton, viii unrecorded but named in her father's will).

i. SAMUEL, b. 7 Mar.,1642-3; m.SARAH BOYKIN. (See below).
ii. Hannah, b.18 Feb.,1644-5; m.Samuel Davis. Evidently predeceased her father,as she is not mentioned in his will, which makes bequests to her sons John and Samuel.
iii. Joseph, b. 8 Mar.,1646-7. He was married and had a family at Northampton, but their names have been "lost", according to Trumbull's History.
iv. Mary, b.20 Jan.,1648-9; m.John Field. Mentioned in father's will.
v. Benjamin, b.24 June,1652; m.Thankful Shelden;lived Northampton.
vi. Sarah, b.21 Nov.,1654; m. James North.
vii. Nathaniel, b.25 June,1657; had family in Northampton; named in will.
viii.Elizabeth, b.____(unrecorded); m.Samuel Clark; named in will.

ALEXANDER (1) came from a "border town" in Wales about 1640, embarking at Bristol. (He made a deposition stating that his minister in Wales was Rev.Mr.Wroth (a Puritan minister of note)). He settled in Agawam, which in 1641 became a town and was named Springfield. He was a proprietor there in 1643, a year after his marriage. He remained in Springfield until 1655, when he moved to Northampton, of which he may be considered one of the founders, since it was not incorporated until 1656. Here he acquired considerable land and was an outstanding citizen. Among other activities, he joined with two others in building a grist mill in 1659; signed the Church Covenant in 1661; was part owner of a lead mine; aided Harvard College in 1672-3.

In 1690 a fatal fever was epidemic. There were 100 cases at Deerfield, and 80 at Northampton. Among those who died at Northampton were ALEXANDER (1) EDWARDS and WILLIAM (1) HOLTON. The death of ALEXANDER's wife SARAH, which occurred less than a month later, may have been due to the same cause.

SAMUEL (2),
b.17 Mar.,1642-3, Springfield, Mass.
d.13 Apr., 1712, Northampton, Mass.

m.16 May, 1675, recorded at New Haven, Conn.,

SARAH BOYKIN, dau. of JERVAIS & ISABEL (_____) BOYKIN,
bp.18 Jan.,1645-6, New Haven,Conn.
d. _____,doubtless at Northampton,where vital records are very incomplete.

Children.
(Doubtless b.Northampton, but only the first is now on record. Names of others from several documents).

i. Samuel, b.26 Mar.,1676; d. 8 Mar.,1749; m.Mercy Pomerey, of distinguished family. They had 9 children, lived in Northampton. In 1724 he was ambushed by Indians, but escaped unharmed. His younger brother Nathaniel was killed.

ii. Sarah, b.perhaps 1678; m.Joseph Petty of Deerfield. In 1704 they were captured by Indians and taken to Canada, but were rescued the next year.

iii. Hannah, b.perhaps 1680; m.in 1703 Eliphalet Pardee of New Haven, grandson of George,one of the very early settlers.

iv. ABIGAIL, b.ca.1682; m.WILLIAM HOLTON. (See below).

v. Nathaniel, b.ca.1685; killed by Indians in 1724."aged 39".

vi. Ruth, b.1687 or perhaps later; m.in 1719 John Keet

The name of SAMUEL (2) does not appear very often in the records. As the eldest son, he probably received a double portion of his father's estate and probably helped him with many of his affairs. He contributed to Harvard College the same year that his father did (1672-3); his contribution was in flax. He lived through a period of great anxiety about the ravages of hostile Indians; the Connecticut River towns were especially vulnerable to attack. As noted above, one of Samuel's sons was killed after his own death, and one of his daughters taken captive during his lifetime.

ABIGAIL (3),
b.ca.1682, doubtless at Northampton,Mass.
d._____ po.1749, when husband made his will.

m. 5 Dec.,1706,Northampton,Mass.,

WILLIAM HOLTON, son of JOHN & ABIGAIL (FISHER) HOLTON,
b.13 July,1675,Dedham,Mass.
d.13 Nov.,1755,Northfield,Mass.

For Children see HOLTON record.

B A L D W I N

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Richard Baldwin of Aston Clinton,Bucks.

		Residence.
Richard (I)	and Ellen _____	Aston Clinton,Bucks.
Richard (II)	and _____ _____	Cholesbury,Bucks.
Richard (III)	and Isabel _____ (perhaps not mother of Sarah)	Cholesbury,Bucks.
Sarah (IV) (1)	and Alexander Edwards	(Springfield,Mass. (Northampton,Mass.
Samuel Edwards (2)	and Sarah Boykin	Northampton,Mass.
Abigail Edwards (3)	and William Holton	(Northampton,Mass.
William Holton (4)	and Bethiah Hall	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Baldwin Genealogy,Supplement 1889,by Charles Candee Baldwin.
Other articles which seem to be based on the work of Mr.C.C.Baldwin.

The Baldwins have been numerous in Bucks and the adjoining counties of Oxford and Herts. They were there before the Norman Conquest; surnames were not then in use, but the name Baldwin is found used alone for certain individuals. Baldwin de Hampden would signify one who lived in Hampden. (In later years one of this group took the name of John Hampden).

From 1200 down the name is found fairly continuously in the neighborhood of Aylesbury,Bucks. Perhaps the most illustrious of the family was Sir John Baldwin, who became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England, an office which he held at his death in 1545. His relationship to the ancestors of the American immigrants has not been worked out, but that he was related is shown by the fact that the property of some of these ancestors came to them through this Sir John Baldwin.

The earliest in our line tabulated by Mr. C.C.Baldwin was:

RICHARD (1), of Dundridge (name of his estate),Parish of Aston Clinton, Bucks.
b._____
d._____;will dated 1552-3.

m.ELLEN _____,
b._____ d._____

Children.

i.	Henry,	b._____. Had wife Alice and 7 children. He was the grandfather of Sylvester Baldwin, who died in 1640 on the ship Martin,en route to America. Sylvester's son John settled in Stonington,Conn.; he was a second cousin of our SARAH.
ii.	John,	b._____; living as late as 1599.
iii.	RICHARD,	b.ca.1530-2,as he was under 23 when his father made will.
iv.	Alice,	b._____; no further record.
v.	Cicely,	b._____; no further record.
vi.	Agnes,	b._____; m.in 1566 William Grange; d.the next year.
vii.	Lettice,	b._____; in 1599 was wife of ____Foster,and in 1515-6 was mentioned in will of her nephew Robert as living in Tring,Herts.

On the death of RICHARD (I) the estate of Dundridge came into possession of his son Henry and continued in the line of his descendants until 1748, when it passed out of the family by sale. He had other lands of which RICHARD (II) received his share. See next paragraph.

RICHARD (11),
b._____
d._____
Wife's name not found.

He received tenements and lands inCholesbury,Bucks,adjoining Aston Clinton. As no will has been found for RICHARD (II), and no church records to show his marriage and the baptisms of his children, it is something of an assumption to make him the father of RICHARD (III),yet it seems a justifiable assumption. No other Baldwin is known in Cholesbury who could have been the father, nor is there any place for RICHARD (III) in the other Baldwin branches. He can be claimed as an ancestor without much misgiving.

RICHARD (III),
b._____
d._____; will dated 23 Dec.,1630,proved 16 May,1633 in the Court of Archdeaconry of Bucks.

m._____ (perhaps as second wife)

Isabel _____
b._____
d._____; living when husband made his will in 1630.

Children.
(From father's will, in order named in will).

i. Timothy, b._____.Named as eldest son; was sole executor and residuary legatee. He and his brothers Nathaniel and Joseph and sister SARAH were early emigrants to New England. The brothers all went to Milford,Conn., on Long Island Sound.

ii. Nathaniel, b._____. Also settled in Milford. Had property in Fairfield,Conn., by virtue of his marriage to Joan Westcoat. Had 3 daughters and one son.

iii. Joseph, b.ca.1610. Settled in Milford, but removed later to the new town of Hadley,Mass. He was a weaver like his father but also owned considerable property. He was married 3 times, and left 4 sons and 5 dau. His descendants number thousands, largely in New Jersey.

iv. Mary, b._____.Probably one of the older children,as the will of 1630 calls her Mary Pratt and mentions her daughter Mary and other children.

v. Hanna, b.perhaps ca.1608;nothing known except what is found in the will.As Joseph,Christian, and Sarah are stated in the will to be under 21 (i.e.,in 1630) Hanna was probably older.

vi. Christian, b.perhaps ca.1612-4.

vii. SARAH, b.perhaps ca.1616-20. (See below).

Since little is known about RICHARD (III) except what can be gleaned from his will, it is reprinted in full:

"In the name of God,amen. I,Richard Bauldwin, of Cholesbury in the Co.of Bucks, weaver, being weake in body, but of pfect and good remembrance,blessed be God therefore, do make and ordayne this my last will and testament in manner and forme following; First, I commit myself soule and body into the hands of AlmightyGod.(Further religious preamble not found in the printed copy). I give unto Isabel, my wife, one third parte of all my goods, cattel,chattels,and the like.

"Item: I give unto Nathaniel, my son, the sum of tenn pounds, to be paid him within one yeare next after my decease.

"Item: I give unto my sonn Joseph, one meade platt, called by the name of Hunt's Wicke, by estimacon, half an acre, more or less, lying and adjoining to my cottage yt John Darrell now dwells in, for him to Take possession of at his age of 21 yeares.

"Item: I give unto my daughter,Mary Pratt,xiii li, vi s, 8d.

"Item: I give unto her daughter Mary, two sheepe and to her other two children, each of them, one shepe.

"Item: I give unto my daughter Hanna, xiii li,vi s.8d, and to each of my other daughters, Christian and Sarah, x li apiece to be paid at the age of 21 yeres, or at the day of marriage, which cometh first.

"Item: I give to the pore of Cholesbury, x s, and to the Church,3 s, 4d.

"Item: I give unto Mr.Hall, the minister, xx s.

"Item: All the rest of my lands, goods, chattels, cattel, moveables, households and whatsoever else myne is here unbequested, I give unto Timothy, myne eldest sonn, whom I make my full and whole executer to this my last will and testament.

"In witness whereof, I have here set my hand and seale this 23 of December,1630.

"Richard Bauldwyn."

Richard Cripp)) Witnesses.
Richard Baldwin)

As no shipping list showing the names of the children of RICHARD (III) has yet come to light, we cannot be certain that the entire family did not emigrate. It would seem unlikely that the mother and daughters would remain in England after the sons (who had received all their father's real estate) had left. Thus it is the theory of E.L.M. that the daughter Christian, the daughter Hanna (if she was still unmarried at the time), and the wife Isabel (who may have been a stepmother),as well as SARAH who was admittedly one of the emigrants, may have come over about 1638-9. Hanna and Christian may well have belonged to the numerous company of unidentified wives found in the early colonial records.

Such theories are aften useful as leads for further research, even though they often turn out to be totally erroneous. This one is admittedly without any real evidence, though quite plausible. It might even be found that the widow Isabel was the unknown Isabel who married GERVAIS BOYKIN of New Haven about 1640, and whose daughter SARAH BOYKIN married the son of SARAH (I) BALDWIN. (see below).

SARAH (IV) (I),
b.perhaps ca.1616-20, probably Cholesbury,Bucks.
d._____.

m.(1) 19 Mar.,1639-40, John Searle of Springfield,Mass.,
b._____ d.11 Aug.,1641,Springfield,Mass.
They had one son, John Jr.,b.30 Mar.,1640 (?? This is 11 days after the ceremony.G.G.)
m.(2) 28 Apr.,1642,Springfield,Mass.,

ALEXANDER EDWARDS,
b.perhaps ca.1615-20, probably in Wales.
d. 4 Sep.,1690,Northampton,Mass.

For Children see EDWARDS record.

B O Y K I N

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Jervais Boykin of Kent.

		Residence.
Jervais (1)	and Isabel _____	New Haven,Conn.
Sarah (2)	and Samuel Edwards	Northampton,Mass.
Abigail Edwards (3)	and William Holton	Northampton,Mass.
William Holton (4)	and Bethiah Hall	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Banks' "Planters of the Commonwealth".
New Haven Genealogical Magazine,Vol.1,p.237.
Wyman's "Charlestown Genealogies and Estates."
Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England."

JERVAIS (1),
b._____,probably Kent.
d.___Jan.,1662,New Haven,Conn.

m.probably 1640, in or near New Haven,Conn.,

ISABEL _____
b._____
d._____,1673, leaving a will in which she named the following 3 children,who are also recorded on the town or church records.

Children.

i. Nathaniel, b. __Sep.,1641; bp.11 Dec.,1642. Had family in New Haven; d.1705.

ii. Bethia, bp.30 Apr.,1642; m.James Dennison; mentioned as "daughter Dennison" in her mother's will.

iii. SARAH, bp.18 Jan.,1645-6; m.SAMUEL EDWARDS. (See below).

JERVAIS (1) is registered on the sailing list of the ship "Hercules", due to sail from Sandwich,Kent, in 1637. The sailing date is not given, but there is a record of an unnamed ship reaching Boston on June 3rd, and this is believed to have been the "Hercules". He is listed as a carpenter, and had a "servant" (probably an assistant or apprentice) with him. Banks stated that he came from Thannington, Kent, while Savage gives Charington as his home. Someone must have misread the names on the original shipping list in Sandwich. In any case, the two places are close together, between Maidstone and Canterbury. (Note by G.G. Thanington adjoins Canterbury on SW. I could find no Charington in modern gazetteers; Charing is 12 mls WSW of Canterbury).

JERVAIS went first to Charlestown,Mass., across the Charles River from Boston, and at that date as large as Boston. He remained there only a short time; by 1639 he was in New Haven, which had been founded the previous year.

The record of his marriage to Isabel has not been found. (E.L.M. here repeats her theory, mentioned in the BALDWIN report, that Isabel may have been the widow of RICHARD (III) BALDWIN, but offers no further evidence. G.G.)

SARAH (2).
bp.18 Jan.,1645-6, New Haven,Conn.
d._____,probably Northampton,Mass.

m.___May,1675, recorded at New Haven,Conn.

SAMUEL EDWARDS, son of ALEXANDER & SARAH (BALDWIN EDWARDS,
b.17 Mar.,1642-3,Springfield,Mass.
d.13 Apr.,1712,Northampton,Mass.

For Children see EDWARDS record.

H A L L

Descent of Ezra Holton from
George Hall of Taunton,Mass.

		Residence.
George (1)	and Mary _____	Taunton,Mass.
Samuel (2)	and Elizabeth White	Taunton,Mass.
Samuel (3)	and Sarah Rising	(Suffield,Conn. (Stafford,Conn. (Enfield,Conn.
Bethiah (4)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

"The Hall Family of Taunton,Mass., and Suffield,Conn." James Allen Kibbe: MS in library of N.E.Hist.&Gen.Soc.Boston (1929).
"The Halls of New England", by David B.Hall (1883).
Emery's "History of Taunton."
Vital Records of Taunton (very incomplete).
Bristol Co.Mass.,Probate Records.

GEORGE (1),
b.ca.1600, perhaps Gloucestershire.
d.30 Oct.,1669,Taunton,Mass.,"aged about 69 years."

m._____,probably in America,

MARY _____,
b._____
d._____;living 26 Oct.,1669, when husband made will.

Children.

(From father's will; listed in order named in will).

i. John, b.ca.1640; m.Hannah Penniman; 7 children. Lived Taunton, interested in Iron Works.

ii. Joseph, b.ca.1642; m. Mary Bell; 6 children. Tailor, also interested in Iron Works.

iii. SAMUEL, b.ca.1644; m.ELIZABETH WHITE. (See below).

iv. Charity, b._____
v. Sarah, b._____

GEORGE (1) came to America in 1636 or 1637. He went first to Duxbury, where he was a proprietor in 1637. Lands were assigned to him there in 1639, but he never occupied them, as he soon removed to Cohannet (the old name for Taunton). Here he was one of the 46 original proprietors of the purchase, from the Indian Massasoit, of a tract that included the present towns of Taunton, Raynham, and Berkley. He had a 12-acre share, as had also Richard Williams, John and Walter Dean, who were his friends and neighbors for life.

In Duxbury, an Edward Hall settled about the same time as GEORGE (1), from which it has been inferred that they were brothers, and as an early record shows that Edward was the son of Francis Hall of "Henborough" (now Henbury), Gloucestershire, it is thought that GEORGE (1) came from this county, although early tradition had it that he came from Devonshire. Both could be true, GEORGE was not a very young man when he emigrated, and might have left his original home long before. Henbury is about 4 miles from Bristol.

In Taunton he at once took a prominent part in the town affairs. He was propounded for freeman 1643; made freeman 1645; constable 1645; member of the Board of Supervising Council 1657; Chairman of the Selectmen 1666 until his death in 1669. He was one of the founders of the Taunton church, a proprietor of the Iron Works which brought the Leonards to Taunton in 1656, and served as clerk of the company in 1656. This position was later held by his son John. The Halls were almost as much interested in the Iron Works as the Leonards, though they probably understood less about the actual manufacture of iron. Both families were instrumental in setting up iron works in Connecticut, and SAMUEL (3) may have moved to Connecticut for this purpose, as he had iron works there. GEORGE (1) was a man of large influence and left a good estate. He made his will just 4 days before his death.

SAMUEL (2),
b.ca.1644,Taunton,Mass.
d.____1690. (Will made 25 Jan., proved 19 May).

m.ca.1663-4,

ELIZABETH WHITE, dau. of NICHOLAS & SUSANNA (HUMPHREY) WHITE, who are also BRITTON ancestors.
b. ca.1644, probably Dorchester,Mass.
d. ca.1707, having m.(2), as second wife, JONATHAN PRATT, who was a probable BRITTON ancestor.

<u>Children</u>.

(From Records of the Taunton Proprietors, which were not burned in 1838, when the Town Records were destroyed).

i.	SAMUEL,	b.11 Dec.,1664; m.(I) Elizabeth Bourne, (2) SARAH RISING. (See below).
ii.	John	b.19 Oct.,1666; m.Esther Bell; lived in the part of Taunton that became Mansfield in 1775; was one of his father's executors.
iii.	Nicholas,	b.23 Jan.,1668; prob.d.unmarried; not named in will.
iv.	Elizabeth,	b.28 Oct.,1670; m.John Caswell.
v.	Mary,	b. 3 Oct.,1672; m.(I) Samuel Briggs,(2) Benj.Caswell.
vi.	Sarah,	b.14 Oct.,1674; d.1677.
vii.	Ebenezer,	b.19 Mar.,1676-7; m.Jane Bumpus; moved to Maine, where records show interesting items about him and his descendants.
viii.	Sarah,	b. 2 Mar.,1678-9; m. John Austin.
ix.	George,	b.25 Jan.,1680-1; m.Lydia Dean; lived in Easton, another Taunton offset. Their dau.Deborah m.Seth Leonard; they were ancestors of Charles H.Leonard, manufacturer of the Leonard refrigerators at Grand Rapids,Mich., who died a few years ago a multimillionaire.
x.	Hannah,	b._____1682-3; m.William Wetherell, certainly a relative of our WOOD ancestor of the same name.

To anyone familiar with the early history of Taunton the above list of marriages is very interesting, as nearly all the families concerned were prominent in the early development of the town.

The house of SAMUEL (2) was about a mile east of his father's (which was on what is now Dean St.),and was near the "Bloomery", as the Iron Works was called, in which he was financially interested. He shared in the Taunton North and South Purchases (the former becoming Norton and the latter Dighton), and he was an inheritor as well as a purchaser of land in the original tract. He held minor town offices, but did not take a prominent part in public affairs. He was a member of the church, and gave 4 acres of land for the improvement of the parsonage for the Rev. Samuel Danforth, the Taunton minister.

SAMUEL (3),
b.11 Dec.,1664,Taunton,Mass.
d. 7 May,1733,Enfield,Conn.

m.(I) 7 Apr.,1686,Taunton,Mass.,

Elizabeth Bourne,parentage untraced, but probably belonging to the Cape Cod family of that name.
b._____
d._____

m.(2) ca.1708,Suffield,Conn.,

SARAH RISING, dau. of JOHN & SARAH (HALE) RISING,
b.15 Nov.,1685,Suffield,Conn.
d._____

Children.
(i-vii by first wife,viii-ix doubtful,x-xviii by second wife).

i. Elizabeth. b.20 Mar.,1686-7; m.Richard Woolworth. She joined the Suffield church by letter from the Taunton church, thus proving the Taunton origin of the Halls of Suffield.
ii. Remember, b.15 Feb.,1688-9; m.Benjamin King of Suffield,who moved to Stafford,Conn., with his father-in-law.
iii. Nicholas, b.23 Jan.,1690-1; m.twice; had family. Moved from Suffield to Stafford and Enfield; connected with the iron works in those places.
iv. Mary, b.31 Oct.,1692; m.1716,at Suffield,Samuel Roe.
v. Nathaniel, b.18 May,1695;m.Mabel Winchell; cordwainer in Suffield.
vi. Mehitable, b. 1 Dec.,1697; probably died young.
vii. Enoch, b.13 Apr.,1699; moved to Northfield,Mass.,where he m.(I) Martha Wright,(2) Mehitable Wright. An important member of the family for us, because it was doubtless while visiting him in Northfield that his young half-sister BETHIAH met WILLIAM HOLTON, whom she later married.
(The next two probably belong in this group, although their births are unrecorded).
viii. Ichabod, b._____; m.Lois Kibbe at Suffield in 1730.
ix. Hannah, b._____; m.Joseph Rising, a young half-brother of her stepmother, in 1729.
(By second wife. SARAH RISING).
x. Sarah, b. 3 Oct.,1709; unmarried.
xi. Samuel, b. 2 Dec.,1710: m.Hannah Parsons; lived at Somers,Conn.
xii. Mercy, b. 3 June,1712; lived with sister, Mary Roe.
xiii. BETHIAH, b. 9 Sept.,1713; also seems to have lived with half-sisters Elizabeth Woolworth and Mary Roe, and with her half-brother Nathaniel. These facts, brought out in early papers, suggest that the mother may have died soon after the birth of Charity in 1723.
xiv. Abigail, b. 8 Apr.,1717; m.Somers Hayden of Windsor,Conn.
xv. Eunice (twin) " " ; m.Samuel Cravath of Middletown,Conn.
xvi. John, b.31 May,1719; m.Hannah Guild of Somers,Conn.
xvii. Josiah, b.16 Mar.,1721-2; m.Sarah Bush.
xviii.Charity, b.18 Aug.,1723; admitted to Somers church in 1742.

SAMUEL (3) moved from Taunton to Windsor,Conn.,about the time his first wife died. He moved again, to Suffield,about 1708,when he married SARAH, and still later to Stafford and Enfield,Conn. He seems to have established iron works in each of these four places.

BETHIAH (4),
b. 9 Sep.,1713, Suffield,Conn.
d.10 Apr.,1773, Northfield,Mass.
m.25 May,1736,Suffield,Conn.,
WILLIAM HOLTON, son of WILLIAM & ABIGAIL (EDWARDS) HOLTON,
b. 6 Mar.,1708-9,Northampton,Mass.
d.____ prob.1798,Northfield,Mass.

For Children see HOLTON record.

WHITE

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Nicholas White of Dorchester,Mass.

		Residence
Nicholas (1)	and Susanna Humphrey	(Dorchester,Mass. (Taunton,Mass.
Elizabeth (2)	and Samuel Hall	Taunton,Mass.
Samuel Hall (3)	and Sarah Rising	(Suffield,Conn. (Stafford,Conn. (Enfield,Conn.
Bethiah Hall (4)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

White Genealogy (Nicholas), quoting from:
Massachusetts Archives.
Plymouth Colony Records.
Suffolk Co.Land and Probate Records.
Taunton,Mass.,Proprietors' Records.
Marriages by Thomas Leonard Esq.of Taunton.
Bristol Co.Land and Probate Records.
Norton,Mass.,Vital Records.

NICHOLAS (1),
b.perhaps ca.1618,England (place unknown).
d._____,1697,Taunton,Mass.

m.ca.1643,prob.Dorchester,Mass.(First Book of Records lost).

SUSANNA HUMPHREY, dau.of JONAS & FRANCES (COLEY) HUMPHREY,
b.ca.1620-3,
d.before husband.

Children (order approximated).

i. ELIZABETH, b.prob.ca.1644; m.SAMUEL HALL. (See below).
ii. NICHOLAS, b.prob.ca.1646; m.URSULA MACOMBER. A BRITTON ancestor.

iii. John, b.prob.ca.1649.
iv. Joseph, b.prob.ca.1652; in King Philip's War,1675.

In 1656 NICHOLAS (I) deposed that he had 5 young children. One must have died young, as the above 4 were all who shared in his estate.

The English home has not been found. There was a Nicholas White in Rochester,Kent, in 1578, who may have been a relative, perhaps his father. Our NICHOLAS was made freeman in Dorchester in 1643. In 1647 he bought land in "Uncaty" (the part of Dorchester which became Milton in 1662), cleared it, and built a house, but was sued and dispossessed before he could occupy it by one who claimed a prior right. The case went to court and dragged on until 1656, when judgement was finally pronounced for NICHOLAS, but by this time he had removed to Taunton, where he was active in industry and a good citizen. He owned shares in the Leonard iron works, and was joint owner with 3 others of a saw and grist mill on Mill River. They were sued by GEORGE WATSON, WILLIAM WETHERELL (both BRITTON ancestors) and Gyles Gilbert, because the mill prevented the run of fish to the upper ponds. They were ordered to make a passage and to pay costs. NICHOLAS was one of the 16 purchasers of Block Island in 1661, but probably sold his rights soon. His inventory of personal estate, taken 13 July,1697, showed a valuation of £52-02-06, and his real estate £242-19-00.

The identity of his wife is proved by the will of JONAS HUMPHREY,which mentions dau.SUSANNA WHITE, wife of NICHOLAS WHITE.

ELIZABETH (2),
b.ca.1644,prob.Dorchester,Mass.
d.ca.1707, having m.(2),as second wife, JONATHAN PRATT, probable grandfather of ELIZABETH PRATT who m.JOSEPH JONES. (See SALLY WOOD volume).

m.(1) prob.late 1663 or early 1664,Taunton,Mass.,

SAMUEL HALL, son of GEORGE & MARY (_____) HALL,
b.ca.1644,
d.____,1690. (Will dated 25 Jan.,proved 19 May).

For Children see HALL record.

H U M P H R E Y (HUMPHREYS)

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Jonas Humphrey of Wendover,Bucks.

		Residence.
Jonas (1)	and Frances Coley	(Wendover,Bucks. (Dorchester,Mass.
Susanna (2)	and Nicholas White	(Dorchester,Mass. (Taunton,Mass.
Elizabeth White (3)	and Samuel Hall	Taunton,Mass.
Samuel Hall (4)	and Sarah Rising	(Suffield,Conn. (Stafford,Conn. (Enfield,Conn.
Bethiah Hall (5)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (6)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Wendover,Bucks.Parish Register (extracts in Essex Inst.,Salem,Mass.)
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts".
History of Dorchester,Mass.
N.E.Hist.& Gen .Register,Vol.63,p.278.
Suffolk Co.,Mass.,Land and Probate Records.

JONAS (1),
b.perhaps ca.1583-5, and possibly in Aylesbury,Bucks.(See below).
d.19 Mar.,1661-2,Dorchester,Mass.

m.(I) 11 June,1607,Wendover,Bucks, (Parish Register),

FRANCES COLEY (parentage not shown in incomplete Register at Salem),
b.perhaps ca.1687,
d._____

m.(2) _____

Jane (Clapp) Weeks, widow of George Weeks and sister of Roger Clapp,
b._____ who came to Dorchester in 1630 and was a pro-
d. 2 Aug.,1668. minent citizen.

Children.

(Order uncertain; names from father's will,except Sarah,whose name is taken from Dorchester,Mass.,Burials).

i. James, b._____; received the homestead from his father.
ii. Jonas, b._____; had wife Martha; lived in Weymouth,Mass.
iii. Sarah, b._____; buried in Sept.,1638.
iv. SUSANNA, b._____; mentioned in father's will as the wife of NICHOLAS WHITE. (See below).
v. Elizabeth (probably) b._____; thought to have m.William Frye of Weymouth, who is known to have had a wife and dau.Elizabeth. JONAS in his will bequeathed a chest to his granddaughter Elizabeth Frie which had belonged to her grandmother.

JONAS (1) was a tanner. He came to Dorchester from Wendover, Bucks, about 1637. He was admitted to the First Church in Dorchester in 1639 and was made freeman 13 May,1640,and is called a "proprietor". His wife FRANCES was also admitted to the church in 1639, and they were prominent in church and town life all their lives. In England, JONAS had held the honorable position of constable in the town of Wendover. (Wendover was also the home town of NICHOLAS PHILLIPS, a triple ancestor of G.G. JONAS was an overseer of the will of NICHOLAS, though he was a much older man. In Dorchester he was a successful business man, and soon built a fine house for his family. The house, which stood at the corner of Dudley St. and Humphrey St. (the latter named for him) was occupied by his descendants until 1917, when it was pulled down to make room for an industrial building, much to the regret of antiquarians. The staircase, which had been brought from England, was sold to some descendants named Fayerweather, who put it in their house in Cambridge, Mass. E.L.M. got a brick from the big central fireplace as a souvenir.

N.E.Hist.& Gen.Register,Vol.63,p.278,gives an abstract of the will of one George Humfrey of Alisburye (now Aylesbury), Bucks,24 Oct.,1604,in which he mentions his brothers John and Jonas, appointing them overseers of his will. As Aylesbury is only 6 miles from Wendover, it seems likely that the Jonas referred to was our ancestor. (E.L.M. here inserts a discussion of the question whether JONAS was a relative of John Humphreys, Deputy Governor of the Colony in its early days. The latter came from Dorset, and the only suggestion of relationship lies in a similarity of some of the Christian names in the two families).

SUSANNA (2),
b._____,probably Wendover,Bucks.
d._____,before husband.

m.ca.1643,probably Dorchester,Mass.

NICHOLAS WHITE,
b.perhaps ca.1618,England.
d._____,1697,Taunton,Mass.

For Children see WHITE record.

R I S I N G

Descent of Ezra Holton from
James Rising of Boston,Mass.

		Residence
James (1)	and Elizabeth Hinsdale	(Bermuda (Boston,Mass. (Windsor,Conn. (Suffield,Conn.
John (2)	and Sarah Hale	Suffield,Conn.
Sarah (3)	and Samuel Hall	Suffield,Conn.
Bethiah Hall (4)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (5)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

"The Rising Family". Article by Lucius Dewey, a well-known genealogist, in N.E.Hist.& Gen.Reg.,Vol.63,pp.333 et seq.
"The Hall Family of Taunton & Suffield". MS by James Allen Kibbe,1929, in Library of N.E.Hist.& Gen.Soc.,Boston.
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts."

JAMES (1)
b.ca.1617,(age given as 18 on shipping list in 1635), England.
d.11 Sep.,1688,Suffield,Conn.

m.(I) 7 July,1657, by Gov.Endicott; recorded at Boston,

ELIZABETH HINSDALE, dau. of ROBERT & ANN (WOODWARD?) HINSDALE,
b.prob.ca.1637, either in England or very soon after arrival of her parents in America.
d.11 Aug.,1669,Windsor,Conn.

m.(2) 13 Aug.,1673, Windsor,Conn.,

Widow Martha Bartlett, who died the next year (2 Apr.,1674).

Children.

i. James, b.ca.1658;d.unmarried 24 July,1690. His brother JOHN was administrator of his estate.
ii. JOHN, b.ca.1660; m.SARAH HALE. (See below).
iii. Moses, b._____; made guardian in 1720 to his nephew John, son of JOHN.

JAMES (1) was a good deal of a wanderer. According to the shipping list, he sailed from London to Bermuda in 1635, being then 18 years old. It would seem that he was a seaman in some capacity. He came to Boston, probably making it his headquarters for a while; returned to Bermuda and was a member of the church there. In 1646 he was a student at Harvard College. Returning after another short period of residence in Bermuda, he brought a letter from the pastor of the church there which admitted him to the church at Salem,Mass. After a few years, he again removed, this time to Windsor,Conn.,where he was admitted as an inhabitant 11 Mar.,1668. Here he kept a "rivulet ferry",and here occurred the death of his first wife ELIZABETH in 1669, his second marriage and the death of his second wife. In 1679, approaching old age, he moved to Suffield, where he spent the remaining 9 years of his life.

JOHN (2),
b.ca.1660,perhaps Boston or Bermuda.
d.11 Dec.,1719,Suffield,Conn.

m.(I) 27 Nov.,1684,Suffield,Conn.,

SARAH HALE. (On the Suffield records the name Heald is written in
b._____ with pencil. See notes in HALE report).
d.11 Oct.,1698,Suffield,Conn.

m.(2) ca.1699,

Mary McLaflen,dau.of Robert of Brookfield,Mass.
b._____
d._____

Children

i. SARAH, b.15 Nov.,1685; m.SAMUEL HALL.(See below).
ii. Hannah, b.23 June,1687; d.soon.
iii. Eunice, b.17 Mar.,1688-9; d.same year.
iv. Hannah, b.26 July,1690; d.unmarried 1757, then of Hadley,Mass. Left will, naming chiefly her brother John.
v. John, b.20 Feb.,1692-3; 3 times married; lived Suffield.
vi. James (twin)b. " " 3 children; lived Suffield.
vii. Josiah, b. 2 Feb.,1694-5; said to have been "in captivity",1718.
viii. Jonathan, b.17 Sep.,1696; d. 2 Mar.,1697-8.
ix. Joseph, b.20 Feb.,1697-8; d. 1 Mar., same year.

(by second wife).

x. Jonathan, b.10 No.v,1700; m.twice; 5 children.
xi. Joseph, b.25 Feb.,1702-3; m.Hannah Hall.
xii. Aaron, b. 8 Oct.,1705; m.Sarah Hambly; 5 ch.; lived Suffield.
xiii. Moses, b.30 June,1707; d.following March.
xiv. Mary, b.27 Jan.,1708-9;
xv. Marcy, b.28 Feb.,1711-2; d.young.
xvi. Moses, b.25 Aug.,1713; m.twice; 4 children; lived Suffield.
xvii. Mercy, b.14 Feb.,1715;
xviii. Rachel, b. 7 July,1719;

Very little is on record regarding JOHN (2). He must have been too busy paying for births and funerals and feeding his remaining large family to have entered largely into public affairs.

SARAH (3),
b.15 Nov.,1685,Suffield,Conn.
d._____

m. ca.1708,doubtless at Suffield,Conn.,

SAMUEL HALL, son of SAMUEL & ELIZABETH (WHITE) HALL,
b.11 Dec.,1664,Taunton,Mass.
d. 7 May,1733,Enfield,Conn.

For Children see HALL record.

HINSDALE

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Robert Hinsdale of Dedham,Mass.

		Residence.
Robert (1)	and Ann (Woodward?)	(Dedham,Mass. (Medfield,Mass. (Hadley,Mass. (Deerfield,Mass.
Elizabeth (2)	and James Rising	(Boston,Mass. (Salem,Mass. (Windsor,Conn. (Suffield,Conn.
John Rising (3)	and Sarah Hale	Suffield,Conn.
Sarah Rising (4)	and Samuel Hall	Suffield,Conn.
Bethiah Hall (5)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (6)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts".
Town and Vital Records of Dedham,Mass.
History of Medfield,Mass.
History of Hadley,Mass.
History of Deerfield,Mass.

ROBERT (1),
b.perhaps ca.1610,England.
d.____,1676,Deerfield,Mass. Killed by Indians with 3 of his sons.

m.(I) probably ca.1634 and probably in England,

ANN (WOODWARD), b._____ d.___,1666 — thought to have been a daughter of Peter Woodward, an early settler, E.L.M. has seen no evidence in support of this, but the early writers must have had some reason for advancing the conjecture. If true, ROBERT and Peter probably came from the same locality in England, as ROBERT's 2 oldest children are not recorded in Dedham and were probably born before the family emigrated.

m.(2) _____

Elizabeth Hawks, widow of John Hawks,
b._____
d.20 Sep.,1689, having m.(3) Thomas Dibble of Windsor,Conn.

Children,
(It is not known which of the first two was the older).

i. Samuel, b.perhaps ca.1635; m.31 Oct,1660,Mehitable Johnson. He was the first settler of Deerfield. Killed by Indians in 1676,with his father and 2 brothers. His widow remarried twice.

ii. ELIZABETH, b.perhaps ca.1637; m.7 July,1657,at Boston, by Governor Endicott, JAMES RISING. (See below). The marriage record calls her the daughter of ROBERT "EMSDALE."

iii. Barnabas, b.13 Nov.,1639;m.Sarah (White) Taylor,widow of Stephen. Killed by Indians,1776.

iv. Gamaliel, b. 5 Mar.,1641-2; no further record;probably d.young.

v. Mary, b.14 Feb.,1642-3; m.Daniel Weld at Dedham in 1664.

vi. Experience, (boy) b.27 Jan.,1644-5; m.Mary Hawks,probably his step-sister.Acted as guide for Capt.Turner in King Philip's War, and lost his life in the attack on Peskeompscutt (Deerfield).

vii. John, b.27 Jan.,1646-7; believed to have had family,but details lacking. Killed by Indians, 1676.

viii. Ephraim, b.26 Sep.,1750; m.Mehitable Plympton. Settled in Hatfield after Indian trouble had died down.

ROBERT (J.) was a resident of Dedham 1637-50,Medfield 1650-1665,Hadley 1665-72, Deerfield 1672-76. He must have had a hard life, and he met a tragic death with his 3 sons Samuel, Barnabas, and John. They were surprised by Indians while working in the fields at Deerfield. A fourth son,Experience, was killed in the same neighborhood either shortly before or shortly after.(The first attacks on Deerfield occurred in 1675).

ROBERT had been a pioneer at Dedham, Medfield, and Deerfield, and one of the early settlers of Hadley. He was a "proprietor" of Dedham in 1637, and one of the group who founded the church there in 1638. His wife ANN was admitted to the Dedham church 2 June,1639. It is recorded of her that she was so gentle and retiring that she fainted when called on to make her profession of faith for admission. Very different in disposition was the second wife, from whom he separated after an unhappy period of living together. For this, both were presented at the Court meeting, 30 Mar.,1674, the charge being that they were "living assunder,contrary to law". Although the wife refused to answer the questions of the Court, she was allowed to go free, whereas ROBERT was ordered to be whipped "10 stripes upon his naked body" and also had a fine imposed, for which his sons were sureties. Even after their deaths the Court refused to remit the fine.

ELIZABETH (2),
b.perhaps ca.1637,in England or shortly after arrival in America.
d.11 Aug.,1669, Windsor,Conn.

m. 7 July,1657 (recorded at Boston),

JAMES RISING, then of Boston,
b.ca.1617,
d.11 Sep.,1688,Suffield,Conn.

For Children see RISING record.

H A L E

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Timothy Hale of Windsor,Conn.

		Residence.
Timothy (2)	and Sarah Barber	(Windsor,Conn. (Suffield,Conn.

(Timothy so numbered because he was in all probability the son of the original immigrant).

Sarah (3)	and John Rising	Suffield,Conn.
Sarah Rising (4)	and Samuel Hall	Suffield,Conn.
Bethiah Hall (5)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (6)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Vital Records of Windsor,Conn.
Vital Records of Suffield,Conn.
Stiles' "History and Genealogies of Windsor,Conn".
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Deeds and Probate Records.
Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary".
Wyman's "Charlestown Genealogies and Estates".

TIMOTHY (2)
b.perhaps ca.1642,
d.26 July,1689,Suffield,Conn.

m. 26 Nov.,1663,Windsor,Conn.,

SARAH BARBER, dau.of THOMAS & JANE (_____) BARBER,
b.19 July,1646,Windsor,Conn.
d._____,probably in Suffield,Conn.

Children.

i.	SARAH,	b. 9 Apr.,1665; m.JOHN RISING. (See below).
ii.	Timothy,	b.12 Dec.,1667; m.Hannah Barber,probably a relative.
iii.	John.	b.24 Aug.,1670;
iv.	Thomas.	b.26 Aug.,1672;

v.	Samuel	b. 3 Jan.,1673-4;
vi.	Vines,	b.28 Nov.,1675;
vii.	Josias,	b.22 Sep.,1678;
viii.	Hannah,	b.14 Sep.,1680; bp.at Westfield 28 Mar.,1683.

Muck confusion attends the study of this family, as the name on the Windsor records looks like Hall and has been so transcribed, while at Suffield it is clearly Hale, but the form Heald has been written after it in pencil. Those who have made a special study of the records discard the name Hall. The descendants of TIMOTHY down to the present time spell the name Hale, but it is believed by some of them (and by a careful genealogist named Drury) that it was originally Heald, or at least that it was so spelled by the immigrant ancestor, who, it is claimed, was John Heald, an early settler of Concord,Mass. His will, proved 18 June 1662,states that inasmuch as his sons John and Timothy and his daughter Hannah have already received their portions of his estate, he now bequeaths to his wife Dorothy and his 5 younger children. The son John remained in Concord, but Timothy had evidently gone to some other neighborhood, as he does not once appear on the land records of Middlesex County. He was of suitable age to have been our TIMOTHY, who appeared at Windsor,Conn.,about this time and was married there the next year. No other Timothy has been found to fit in as the son of John Heald, nor has any other man named Hale been found with a son Timothy.

Mr. Clarence Torrey, a reliable and careful genealogist, believes, however, that TIMOTHY HALE was the son of Thomas Hale and Jane Lord. Thomas was a brother of Samuel Hale of Hartford. He settled in Roxbury, Mass., where he was married, but soon returned to Connecticut, and both brothers served in the Pequot War (1637). In 1654 they were among the earliest settlers of Norwalk,Conn. Samuel returned to the Connecticut River region and settled in Glastonbury, while a Thomas (supposedly the same man) was received by the church at Charlestown, Mass., from Norwalk in 1670, and was dead in 1679. He left no will, and no record of his children has been found. There is a record of the marriage of Thomas Hale and Mary Nash in 1659 and a child John bp.1665 at Charlestown. These records might refer to a second wife and child of the same man, but it would seem that Mr.Torrey's belief was based mainly on conjecture, while the Heald theory at least has record of a son Timothy to support it. E.L.M.,also claiming a right to conjecture, favors John Heald as the probable father, and suggests that the spelling Heald may have been a corruption by illiterate clerks.

Little of interest is found concerning TIMOTHY. He lived in Windsor for about 15 years after his marriage to SARAH BARBER, as shown by the birth record there of his son Josias in 1678 and of his daughter Hannah in Suffield in 1680. He was admitted to church communion in 1672. His name appears on a tax list of 1673-4, and on a list of contributors to the poor of other colonies.

The present Registrar of Deeds for Hampden Co.,Mass., Mr. Wesley Hale of Springfield, is a descendant.

Addendum:- An item found after the completion of the above sketch shows that:

John Heald married Dorothea Royle at Alderly,Cheshire,
3 Dec.,1636.

This is probably our John Heald, who is known to have had a wife Dorothy. The item upsets E.L.M.'s theory that the spelling Heald was a New England corruption of Hale, but it does not prove that TIMOTHY HALE of Windsor was not the original Timothy Heald of Concord.

SARAH (3),
b. 9 Apr.,1665,Windsor,Conn.
d.11 Oct.,1698,Suffield,Conn.

m.27 Nov.,1684,Suffield,Conn.,

JOHN RISING, son of JAMES & ELIZABETH (HINSDALE) RISING,
b.prob.ca.1660, Boston or Bermuda.
d.11 Dec.,1719,Suffield,Conn.,having m.(2) Mary McLaflen.

For Children see RISING record.

B A R B E R

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Thomas Barber of Windsor,Conn.

		Residence.
Thomas (1)	and Jane (_____)	Windsor,Conn.
Sarah (2)	and Timothy Hale	(Windsor,Conn. (Suffield,Conn.
Sarah Hale (3)	and John Rising	(Suffield,Conn.
Sarah Rising (4)	and Samuel Hall	Suffield,Conn.
Bethiah Hall (5)	and William Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Lemuel Holton (6)	and Lydia Shattuck	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Barber Genealogy (1909), which quotes from original records.
Stiles' "Ancient Windsor."
Vital Records of Windsor,Conn.

THOMAS (1)
b.ca.1614,England. (Aged 21 on shipping list of March 1634-5).
d.11 Sep.,1662,Windsor,Conn.

m. 7 Oct.,1640,Windsor,Conn.,

JANE ____,(maiden name not shown on marriage record).
b._____
d.10 Sep.,1662 (one day before her husband).

Children.

(Recorded on old Church Books,Windsor).

i.	John,	bp.24 July,1642; m.Bathsheba Coggens of Springfield, Mass.Lived Windsor,Springfield,Suffield. 5 children.
ii.	Thomas,	bp.14 July,1644; m.Mary Phelps; 7 ch.;lived Simsbury.
iii.	SARAH,	bp.19 July,1646; m.TIMOTHY HALE. (See below).
iv.	Samuel,	bp. 1 Oct.,1648; m.Mary Coggins and (2) Ruth Drake Lived Windsor and Simsbury,Conn. 13 children.

v. Mary, bp.12 Oct.,1651; Barber Genealogy states that she m. a Hale,but E.L.M. finds no such record.She may have died young.

vi. Josiah, b.15 Feb.,1653-4;m.Abigail Loomis and (2) Sarah Drake. 6 children; lived Windsor.

THOMAS (1) sailed from London in the ship "Christian" 16 Mar.,1634-5, his age being given as 21. He was a member of the colonization party fitted out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, and was listed as one of 3 "servants" to Francis Stiles, a master carpenter from London. They went to Connecticut and settled the town of Windsor, on the Connecticut River a few miles north of Hartford. The Barber Genealogy states that THOMAS (1) "was supposed to have come from Bedfordshire", no reason for the supposition being advanced. In 1637 the Court ordered Stiles to teach his servants the trade of carpenter, housing being evidently a pressing need.

It is to be regretted that the maiden name of his wife JANE is not shown on the marriage record. Some of the old recorders seem to have thought this an unimportant item, the main object being proof of a legal marriage. A family tradition says that she had Indian blood, but there are no supporting records.

THOMAS was made freeman in 1645. He was a sergeant in the Pequot War, and was a brave fighter. While returning from an expedition he got into a bitter argument with one Lieut.Cook, and struck his superior officer. For this offence he forfeited his rank and was fined five pounds, a tremendous sum in those days.

He moved for a time to a new settlement a few miles west of Windsor, which later became the town of Simsbury. He built the first meeting-house there, but was probably never a resident; he retained his Windsor property, and we do not know that he ever owned land in Simsbury. He died in Windsor in 1662, one day after the death of his wife; the homestead was then occupied successively by his sons.

SARAH (2),
bp.19 July,1646,Windsor,Conn.
d._____after 1680, probably in Suffield,Conn.

m.26 Nov.,1663,Windsor,Conn.,

TIMOTHY HALE, parentage uncertain.(See HALE record).
b.perhaps ca. 1642,
d.26 July,1689,Suffield,Conn.

For Children see HALE record.

S H A T T U C K
Descent of Ezra Holton from
William Shattuck of Watertown,Mass.

		Residence.
William (1)	and Susanna _____	Watertown,Mass.
John (2)	and Ruth Whitney	Watertown,Mass.
William (3)	and Hannah Underwood	Watertown,Mass.
John (4)	and Silence Allen	Marlboro,Mass.
Thomas (5)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Shattuck Genealogy,1855.
Bond's "History of Watertown,Mass."
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Probate Records.
Sudbury Vital Records.
Marlboro Vital Records.
Petersham Vital Records.
Shaker Records of Harvard,Mass.

The compiler of the Shattuck Genealogy was descended from William (1) through John (2),John (3),Jonathan (4), Johan (5), John (6), Lemual (7). His father was thus a third cousin of LYDIA, who married LEMUEL HOLTON. The Genealogy was published in 1855, and is a wonderful piece of work for that period. Few of the public records had been printed or even copied, and they were accessible only with large expenditure of time and money. E.L.M. has corrected two errors, but feels that it is remarkable that there are not more.

WILLIAM (1),
b.ca.1622,in England; place not found.
d.14 Aug.,1672,Watertown,Mass.,"aged 50 years."

m.ca.1642,doubtless in England,

SUSANNA _____,
b._____
d.11 Dec.,1686,Watertown,Mass.,having m.(2) Richard Norcross.

Children.
(Only 3 recorded.Other names obtained from the will or from other authentic sources).

i.	Susanna,	b.ca.1643;m.(1) Joseph Morse,(2)John Fay. 11 children.
ii.	Mary,	b.25 Aug.,1645; m.Jonathan Brown;lived in the part of Watertown that is now Waltham. 10 children.
iii.	JOHN,	b.11 Feb.,1647; m.RUTH WHITNEY.(See below).
iv.	Philip,	b.ca.1648 (d.1722,in 74th year). A noted physician; twice married;lived Waltham; 14 children.
v.	Joanna,	b.perhaps ca.1650-1; d.unmarried 4 Apr.,1673.
vi.	William,	b.perhaps ca.1653; m.Susanna Randall;Watertown; 11 children.
vii.	Rebecca,	b.perhaps ca.1655; m.Samuel Church of Watertown; 1 ch.recorded there.May have removed elsewhere.
viii.	Abigail,	b.perhaps ca.1657;m.(1) Jonathan Morse,(2)Joshua Parker. 5 children by first marriage; d.1694.
ix.	Benjamin,	b._____; d.in 20th year.
x.	Samuel,	b.28 Feb.,1666; m.Abigail _____; 3 ch.recorded Watertown up to 1694;may have then removed.

It is strange that the parentage,birthplace, and Old World home of WILLIAM (1) have so far remained undiscovered, as well as the ship in which he sailed and even the year of his arrival. He settled in Watertown, became prominent at once, and accumulated a good estate. The name,though not common in England, is found in Somerset over quite a period from 1525 on. In Berks, there is found on the parish register of the Church of St.Lawrence, Reading, a list of children of one William Shattuck, including one William baptized in 1628. Our WILLIAM (1) must have been born about 1622, as he was fifty at his death in 1672, so the record could not have referred to him, though it might have been that of a cousin. There was also a William who was assessed for lands in Burland,Somerset, in 1597, together with his wife Joanna. The fact that WILLIAM (1) named a daughter Joanna suggests a possible relationship. As more of the parish records are made accessible in this country we may be able to prove some of these points, which every descendant would like to see settled.

WILLIAM (1) is called a "weaver." He probably came to America about 1644, as the first child whose birth is recorded in this country was born in 1645. A widow Damaris Shattuck had been admitted to the Salem Church in 1641. She had a son Samuel of Salem,who died 6 June,1689, aged 69, and who was therefore born about 1620. As WILLIAM (1) named a son Samuel, it has also been conjectured that WILLIAM (1) and Samuel were brothers. This is only a guess, but guesses are often real clues in tracing lineages.

His trade as a weaver was an important one in those day,when all clothing was made by hand. In addition he acquired considerable land, by grant and purchase, and worked as a husbandman,like nearly all the old settlers. Since land was plentiful and lucrative businesses scarce, they made their basic living by farming and used their other trades to bring in additional income.

Lemuel Shattuck, compiler of the 1855 Genealogy, says that WILLIAM (1) resided in Watertown about 30 years, and by his sagacity, industry, and economy, though dying in the full vigor of manhood, he acquired a large property, the inventory of which amounted to £434-19-11½... "He appears to have sustained the character of a sagacious, energetic and successful business man, of an honest, upright and worthycitizen, of a good and peaceable neighbor. He held a respectable position among his fellow townsmen; his family and the families to whom they were allied by marriage were highly respected and among the most wealthy and influential in Watertown."

He was buried in the old Watertown cemetery, on the Cambridge-Watertown road, near the northwest corner of the yard. About the middle of last century a new stone was erected at the grave by Lemuel Shattuck, with inscriptions to him and to his son JOHN (2).

JOHN (2),
b.11 Feb.,1647,Watertown,Mass.
d.14 Sep.,1675;drowned from ferry running between Charlestown and Boston.

m.20 June,1664,in his eighteenth year,

RUTH WHITNEY, dau.of JOHN & RUTH (REYNOLDS) WHITNEY,
b.15 Apr.,1645,Watertown,Mass.
d._____after 1686, when her youngest child was born. She had married (2), 6 Mar.,1676-7,Enoch Lawrence of Watertown, later of Groton,Mass.

Children.(b.Watertown).

i.	John,	b. 4 June,1666;m.Mary Blood.
ii.	Ruth,	b.24 June,1668;perhaps she who m.Jonathan Farnsworth.
iii.	WILLIAM,	b.11 Sep.,1670; m.HANNAH UNDERWOOD. (See below).
iv.	Samuel,	b.ca.1672-3 (d.22 July,1758,"aged 85"); m.Elizabeth Blood, sister of Mary.

JOHN (2) was a carpenter, and lived in what is now the central part of Watertown. In 1669 and later he was employed to keep the town mill, which was on the banks of the Charles River near the present Watertown Square and the bridge connecting Watertown with part of Newton. He was granted land in Groton,Mass., in 1664, but probably never occupied it: it is believed that his widow RUTH and her second husband, Enoch Lawrence,lived on it after their removal to Groton in 1678.

1675 was the year of "King Philip's War," the most serious of the Indian wars. Several of the outlying towns were destroyed, and severe attacks were made on the new settlements along the Connecticut River. To aid the settlers, a company was raised under Capt.Richard Beers of Watertown, of which JOHN (2) SHATTUCK was sergeant. The company proceeded to Hadley, and, hearing that Squawkeague (now Northfield) was to be attacked, they marched in that direction on Sept.4th. On the way, they were ambushed by a large force of Indians, and 20 out of the 36 men in the company were killed, including Capt.Beers. Sgt. JOHN escaped, and was immediately sent to report the disaster to the Governor of the Colony. He is said to have been in Charlestown, discussing the matter on "Mr.Long's porch at the sign of the Three Cranes, divers persons of quality being present," and fifteen minutes later he took the ferry to cross to Boston. There was a high wind, and the ferry, which was heavily loaded with horses, sank. JOHN (2) was drowned, at the age of 28.

WILLIAM (3),
b.11 Sep.,1670,Watertown,Mass.
d._____,1744,Groton,Mass.

m.(1) 19 Mar., 1688-9,Watertown,Mass.,

HANNAH UNDERWOOD,almost certainly dau.of THOMAS & _____UNDERWOOD,
b.ca.1672,prob.Watertown,Mass.
d.ca.1717,Groton,Mass.

m.(2) 24 Mar.,1719,

Deliverance Pease,
b._____
d.po.1747,when she received her portion of husband's estate.

Children.

(All by first wife, and doubtless b.Watertown, though not recorded; their names are shown in the administration of father's estate).

i. William, b.ca.1689; called "eldest son;" m.(1) Abigail Shattuck, (2) Margaret Lund; 8 children. Lived Groton.

ii. Hannah, b.ca.1690; m.Nathaniel Blood of Groton; 9 children.

iii. Daniel, b.ca.1692; m.(1) Martha Sergeant, (2) Rebecca Boltwood of Northfield. Lived Worcester 1719-23, Northfield 1723 to 1736, when he moved to Hinsdale,N.H. Here he built two houses, one on each side of a small brook. They were enclosed with a palisade and known as "Shattuck's Fort," and during the Indian troubles of 1745 and later the whole neighborhood lived there. They were attacked once or twice, but not heavily. Several successive generations of Shattucks lived at Hinsdale, and many were buried in the graveyard on the Shattuck farm with Daniel and his second wife. Daniel and his son of the same name were both captains.

iv. Ruth, b.ca,1694; m.Ebenezer Nutting of Groton; 10 children.

v. JOHN, b.ca.1696; m.SILENCE ALLEN.(See below).

WILLIAM (3) was only 5 when his father was drowned in 1675. In 1677 his mother married Enoch Lawrence, and the next year they moved to Groton, where he grew up. In 1688 he married HANNAH UNDERWOOD, a Watertown girl - like his father, he married at 17 - and returned to Watertown to live, remaining there for about 14 years. In 1691 he was impressed into military service, and the selectmen of Watertown arranged that his uncle,William Shattuck, should provide for the wife and 2 children of his "cosen" (this word was often used in the sense of nephew) while he was away. On his return they voted him a lot for a dwelling house, and allowed him to cut timber owned by the town to build it.

In 1702 he bought land in Groton and returned there to live, but in 1707 the Indian depredations had again become so bad that several families were obliged to leave, and the selectmen named several others who were considering going,"being unable to subsist any longer." Among those so named were the 3 SHATTUCK brothers, John,WILLIAM (3), and Samuel. John decided not to go, and 2 years later he and his eldest son, aged 19, were murdered by the Indians. It is thought that WILLIAM also remained, but sent his family back to Watertown, where they resided in the family of John Barnard Jr. When more peaceful times returned they went back permanently to Groton. WILLIAM (3) lived until 1744. In 1716 he and his wife HANNAH had deeded land to their eldest son William. He seems to have made no other gifts, and he died without a will. His youngest son JOHN was appointed administrator of the estate, and commissioners were appointed to divide the land. The widow and all the children are named in the settlement papers.

Since so many of the Shattucks lived at Groton, it is interesting to note some points of importance in its history. It is about 40 miles northwest of Boston, in Middlesex Co.,of which Cambridge is the county seat. It was founded in 1660, but in 1676 it was destroyed by the Indians and those residents who escaped sought shelter in the older towns. It was resettled in 1673, but 12 years later the Indians renewed their ravages. The period 1690-1710 has been called the "Reign of Terror" for New England. Eight garrison houses were erected in Groton, where the inhabitants gathered at night under armed guard. Many relatives, friends, and neighbors of the Shattucks were killed.

Groton is today a beautiful town, best known as the seat of Groton School, one of the most celebrated private schools for boys in the country.

JOHN (4),
b._____,1696,Watertown,Mass.
d.ca.1759,Marlboro,Mass.

m.(1) 24 Dec.,1716,Sudbury,Mass.,

SILENCE ALLEN,dau. of SAMUEL & JANE (ROSS) ALLEN,
b.prob.Sudbury,Mass.no record, but she is mentioned in her father's administration papers as SILENCE SHATTUCK.
d._____

m.(2) 23 Oct.,1754,

Widow Mary Newton, who d.1760.

Children (all by first wife).

i.	Abigail,	b.27 Oct.;1717; no further record.
ii.	John,	b. 7 Feb.,1722,Shrewsbury,Mass.;m.Abigail Morse; 8 ch.
iii.	THOMAS,	b. 3 Mar.,1724,Marlboro; m.ELIZABETH PARMENTER. (See below).
iv.	Samuel,	b.22 May,1726; no further record.
v.	Ephraim,	b. 8 Apr.,1728; m.Elizabeth Jackson; 10 ch; d.Philipston.
vi.	Silas,	b.21 Aug.,1738; m.Sarah Jackson; 8 ch; d.Hartland,Vt.

JOHN (4) was a mason and a farmer. He was of Marlboro at the time of his marriage, then lived for a short time in Shrewsbury, near Worcester, but returned to Marlboro in 1723 and lived there for the rest of his life. The Genealogy gives little personal information about JOHN, except to state that he was a "highly intelligent man." His second wife survived him about 3 years, and left a will bequeathing all her property to her 10 children by her first marriage.

Marlboro was one of the towns that suffered most heavily from Indian depredations. It was there that our ancestor JOHN GUSTIN distinguished himself by his "fearless fighting," for which he was awarded a grant of land in Falmouth,Me. Some of our GOODNOW ancestors were also Marlboro residents. It is now a city of about 15,000 with several industries. Shrewsbury is still a more rural area.

THOMAS (5),
b. 3 Mar.,1724-5,Marlboro,Mass.
d.27 Jan.,1803,Harvard,Mass.

m. 4 Jan.,1748,Sudbury,Mass.,

ELIZABETH PARMENTER, dau.of DELIVERANCE & RUTH (HAYDEN) PARMENTER,
b.26 Apr.,1732,Sudbury,Mass.
d. 7 Apr.,1798,Harvard,Mass.

Children.
(All but first recorded at Petersham).

i. Thomas, b._____,1749; a soldier and officer in Rev.War.

ii. Ezra, b. 5 Aug.,1751; m.Rebecca Connable;settled at Leyden,Mass. Was a miller;built Shattuck's Mills there. Leyden is only about 10 miles from Northfield, where his sister LYDIA HOLTON lived. It is probable that there was close contact between them, and that LYDIA's son EZRA HOLTON was named for his uncle. The names Luther and Calvin are found among Ezra Shattuck's children, and LYDIA gave these names to 2 of her sons.

iii. Abel, b.16 Aug.,1753; d.aged 4.

iv. Elizabeth, b.10 Apr.,1755; m.Benjamin Carlton of Colraine, Mass. They had large family, and both lived to great age.

v. Jonathan, b. 4 Oct.,1757; said to have died at age of 16.

vi. Abel, b.____,1759; m.(1) in 1780, Mary Marble of Petersham, who lived only a year. He then went to New Lebanon, Columbia Co.,N.Y.,where the sect known as "Shakers" were active. He joined them and remained with them for 10 years, learning the trade of clothier. He seems to have become dissatisfied with the new religion,left the association,and went to Colraine, which is near Northfield. There he m. (2) in 1793 Lydia Oak, and had 14 children.

vii. LYDIA, b. 5 May,1760; m.LEMUEL HOLTON. (See below).

viii. Sybil, b. 4 Apr.,1762; d.young.

THOMAS (5) was of Westboro when he married ELIZABETH PARMENTER. This town lies southwest of Marlboro, from which it was set off in 1717. By 1751 he was settled in the plantation of Nichewoag, 25 miles northwest of Worcester, whose name was changed in 1754 to Petersham. Here he seems to have lived an uneventful life as a farmer for nearly 40 years,when he and his wife became converted to the Shaker religion.

(Note by G.G.:
The Shakers, more formally known as "The United Society of True Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," were founded in England in 1747 as a dissident offshoot of the Society of Friends (the Quakers). In 1774 a small group under Ann Lee, leader of the English movement, came to America. They made their headquarters at Watervliet, near Troy,N.Y. Their first real accretions came as a result of a religious revival at New Lebanon (a few miles southeast of Albany) in 1780, and their first colony was organized there in 1787. The movement spread fairly rapidly to other states. Their tenets included celibacy, withdrawal from the world, and a communal mode of life. To quote Britannica (14th ed.,20,p.433):

"The Shakers held that God was both male and female...Christ, they believe, was one of the superior spirits and appeared in Jesus, the son of a Jewish carpenter, representing the male principle. In Mother Ann, daughter of an English blacksmith, the female principle in Christ was manifested, and in her the promise of the Second Coming was fulfilled. Christ's kingdom on earth began with the establishment of the Shaker Church.")

As noted above, THOMAS's son Abel was one of the early converts, and he may have influenced his parents, for before he left the sect they had sold their property in Petersham to Oliver Smith of Northfield, second husband of their daughter LYDIA, our ancestress, and it is probable that this was the time of their removal to Harvard, Worcester Co.,to which the Shaker movement had spread. Both their names appear on the Shaker Records of Harvard as members, though the date of admission is not given, and both are buried in the Shaker Cemetery there. We are indebted to the Shaker Records for the dates of their deaths.

LYDIA (6),
b. 1 May,1760,Petersham,Mass.
d. po.17 June,1833, probably at Brandon,Vt. (Her 3rd husband,PELETIAH PHILLIPS, died there on that date,and she received his arrears of pension).

m.(1) intention 30 May,1776,

LEMUEL HOLTON, son of WILLIAM & BETHIAH (HALL) HOLTON,
b.17 June,1749,Northfield,Mass.
d. 1 Oct.,1786,Northfield,Mass.

m.(2) ,11 Jan.,1787, as 2nd wife,

Oliver Smith of Northfield. Moved with him to Brandon,Vt. There were 3 children by this marriage.

d.11 Aug.,1801.

m.(3) ,10 Jan.,1803,Brandon,Vt., as 4th wife,

PELETIAH PHILLIPS, father of SUBMIT,ANNER,and CYNTHIA, the first two of whom were grandmothers of MARY ELIZA HOLTON and the last a grandmother of PHILIP H.GILBERT. He was born ca.1755 in Ashfield, Mass.,d.17 June,1833,Brandon,Vt. There were two children by this marriage.

All told, LYDIA had 11 children of her own by her 3 marriages, and 5 small Smith stepchildren to bring up. She also had as stepchildren the children of her 3rd husband PELETIAH PHILLIPS, but some of these were grown up and probably away from the parental home. SUBMIT,ANNER, and CYNTHIA were aged about 14,12,and 6 at the time of their father's remarriage to LYDIA.

LYDIA was an early member of the Congregational Church in Brandon with her 2nd husband, and she is mentioned as "sister" Phillips at the baptism of her son,Peletiah Phillips Jr.,22 July,1804. In a later list of members, showing dates of death,etc.,where obtainable, the name LYDIA PHILLIPS occurs, followed by the dates 1841-1848. Just what this means is uncertain, but it may be that LYDIA had left Brandon after PELETIAH's death,perhaps to live with her married daughter Diademia (Phillips) Salisbury,and that she returned to Brandon in 1841 and remained a member until her death in 1848. No public record or gravestone is to be found.

For Holton children see HOLTON record.

W H I T N E Y

Descent of Ezra Holton from
John Whitney of Watertown,Mass.

		Residence
John (1)	and Elinor _____	Watertown,Mass.
John (2)	and Ruth Reynolds	Watertown,Mass.
Ruth (3)	and John Shattuck	Watertown,Mass.
William Shattuck (4)	and Hannah Underwood	Watertown,Mass.
John Shattuck (5)	and Silence Allen	Marlboro,Mass.
Thomas Shattuck (6)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (7)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (8)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Bond's "History of Watertown".
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts."
Whitney Genealogy.
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Probate Records.

JOHN (1),
b.ca.1599,England (aged 35 on embarkation in April,1635).
d. 1 June,1673,Watertown,Mass.,"aged 74".

m.(1)prob.ca.1623,place unknown.

ELINOR _____ (called Ellin on the shipping list).
b.ca.1604 (aged 30 on embarkation).
d.11 May,1659,Watertown,Mass.

m.(2) 29 Sep.,1659,

Judith Clement.

Children

i. JOHN, b.ca.1624 (11 on embarkation).
ii. Richard, b.ca.1626 (9); m.Martha Coldam; 8 children; lived Stow,Mass.
iii. Nathaniel, b.ca.1627 (8); d.before father.
iv. Thomas, b.ca.1629 (6); m.Mary Kedell; 11 children; lived Watertown.
v. Jonathan, b.ca.1634 (1); m.Lydia Jones; 11 children; lived Sherburne.
vi. Joshua, b.15 Feb.,1635-6; m.3 times; 10 ch.; Watertown and Groton.
vii. Caleb, b.12 July,1640; d.young.
viii. Benjamin, b. 6 June,1643; had wife Jane; lived in Sherburne, Mass., and York,Me.

JOHN (1) and his family embarked at Ipswich in the "Elizabeth and Ann" in April,1635. While his home town is not known, the fact that he sailed from this port makes it very probable that he came from Suffolk or Essex, both of which counties furnished many early colonists. They settled at Watertown, where JOHN was made freeman 3 Mar., 1635-6.

He was a tailor by trade. He took his full part in the public life of the town, and served as selectman for several years between 1638 and 1655. In the latter year he became town clerk. He received a "homestall" lot of 16 acres, and by 1642 had acquired 212 acres more. He purchased other lands later, yet at his death in 1673 the inventory showed an estate of only £95. He had probably disposed of most of it in helping his numerous sons to get started in life. His will, dated 3 Apr.,1673, mentions all the sons except Nathaniel and Caleb.

JOHN (2),
b.ca.1624,England (aged 11 on embarkation in 1635).
d.12 Oct.,1692,Watertown,Mass.

m.ca.1641,

RUTH REYNOLDS,dau.of ROBERT & MARY (_____) REYNOLDS,
b._____
d._____;survived husband and administered his estate with sons John and Benjamin.

Children.

i. John, b.17 Sep.,1642,
ii. RUTH, b.15 Apr.,1645; m.JOHN SHATTUCK. (See below).
iii. Nathaniel, b. 1 Feb.,1646-7; d.aged 6.
iv. Samuel, b.28 July,1648; m.Mary Bemis; one child recorded.
v. Mary, b.29 Apr.,1650; d.unmarried in 1693.
vi. Joseph, b.15 Jan.,1651-2; m.Martha Beach; d.1702.

vii. Sarah, b.17 Mar.,1653-4; m.Daniel Harrington,Watertown; 6 ch.
viii. Elizabeth, b. 9 June,1656; m.Daniel Warren; 10 children.
ix. Hannah, b.perhaps 1658; birth unrecorded; living unmarried 1693.
x. Benjamin, b.28 June,1660; m.(1) Abigail Hagar, (2) Elizabeth _____; 6 children.

JOHN (2) was made freeman 26 May,1647, when only 23. He served as selectman in 1673-4-5-8-9. He died at 68, leaving no will. (This was unusual, as the old colonists were generally careful to "set their house in order", and suggests that he died suddenly or unexpectedly). The inventory returned by the widow and 2 sons showed an estate valued at £197-15-00. This represented very comfortable circumstances. Houses were to be had for £10, and land valuation was also low. Cattle were valued high, and a husbandman's cattle were often worth more than his home.

While there is no record of the marriage, it is proved by the will of the wife's father, ROBERT REYNOLDS.

RUTH (3),
b.15 Apr.,1645,Watertown,Mass.
d._____;after 1 May,1686, when her youngest child was born. She had m.(2) 6 Mar.,1676-7,Enoch Lawrence of Watertown, later of Groton,Mass.

m.(1) 20 June,1664,Watertown,Mass.,

JOHN SHATTUCK, son of WILLIAM & SUSANNA (_____) SHATTUCK,
b.11 Feb.,1646-7,Watertown,Mass.
d.14 Sep.,1675;drowned by sinking of Boston-Charlestown ferry.

For Children see SHATTUCK record.

R E Y N O L D S

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Robert Reynolds of Watertown,Mass.

		Residence.
Robert (1)	and Mary _____	Boston,Mass.(chiefly).
Ruth (2)	and John Whitney	Watertown,Mass.
Ruth Whitney (3)	and John Shattuck	Watertown,Mass.
William Shattuck (4)	and Hannah Underwood	Watertown,Mass.
John Shattuck (5)	and Silence Allen	Marlboro,Mass.
Thomas Shattuck (6)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (7)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (8)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Bond's "History of Watertown."
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts."
Suffolk Co.,Mass., Probate Records.

ROBERT (1),
b._____
d.27 July,1659, Boston,Mass.

m._____

MARY _____,
b._____
d._____; survived husband.

Children

(Names from father's will; doubtless all born in England).

i. Nathaniel, b._____; m.Sarah Dwight.
ii. RUTH, b._____; m.JOHN WHITNEY. (See below). Called RUTH WHITNEY in father's will.
iii. Tabitha, b._____;called Tabitha Abda in father's will. Her son Matthew also remembered.

iv. Sarah, b._____;called Sarah Mason in father's will. Her son Robert also remembered.

v. Mary, b._____;called Mary Sanger in father's will. Sons Nathaniel and Richard also remembered.

Robert (1) was a shoemaker. He was in America as early as 1634; he joined the church on 10 Aug.of that year and was made freeman 3 Sep. He lived for a short time in Watertown, but was one of the disaffected party who moved to Wethersfield,Conn.,about 1636. (There were several dissident groups in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, notably in Watertown,Cambridge, and Dorchester. Groups from these 3 places moved to Connecticut and founded respectively the new towns of Wethersfield, Hartford, and Windsor. WILLIAM (1) HOLTON was one of the Cambridge group).

ROBERT (1) did not remain long in Connecticut. On his return he settled in Boston. He probably lived in what is now Brookline, then known as the "Muddy River"district, as he sold land there in 1645 and again in 1653. He seems not to have taken any large part in public affairs. He died leaving a modest estate of £110. His will was made 20 Apr.,1658, proved 27 July,1659.

The early Boston Death Records are very incomplete, and the date of MARY's death has not been found.

RUTH (2),
b.prob.ca.1620-23,England.
d.po.1692,____; survived husband and administered his estate.

m.ca.1641,

JOHN WHITNEY, son of JOHN & ELINOR (_____) WHITNEY,
b.ca.1623-4,England,
d.12 Oct.,1692,Watertown,Mass.

For Children see WHITNEY record.

U N D E R W O O D

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Joseph Underwood of Hingham,Mass.

		Residence.
Joseph (1)	and Mary _____	(Hingham,Mass. (Watertown,Mass.
Thomas (2)	and _____Tilson(?)	Watertown,Mass.
Hannah (3)	and William Shattuck	Watertown,Mass.
John Shattuck (4)	and Silence Allen	Marlboro,Mass.
Thomas Shattuck (5)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Bond's "History of Watertown,Mass."
"History of Hingham,Mass."
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Probate Records.)
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Court Records.) filed at Cambridge,Mass.

JOSEPH (1),
b._____
d.16 Feb.,1676-7 (from his inventory,Middlesex Probate #23156).

m.(1) _____

MARY _____
b._____
d.13 Feb.,1657-8,

m.(2) _____

Mary How of Dorchester, Mass.

Children
(Births not recorded; names from Court Files).

i.	Joseph,	b.1650 (from age given in a deposition). Had wife Elizabeth and 6 children.
ii.	Sarah,	b._____
iii.	Mary,	b._____;m.Issac Ong.
iv.	Martha,	b._____
v.	Hannah,	b._____;m.John Gibson. Lived on the property of Magdalen Underwood,the widow successively of Thomas,brother of JOSEPH (1) and of THOMAS (2), son of JOSEPH (1).
vi.	Elizabeth,	b._____;m.William Bull.
vii.	THOMAS,	b._____; (See below).

There were three early immigrants named Underwood: Martin, who arrived in 1634 with his wife Martha (Fiske);Thomas, who arrived in 1636 and had a grant of land in Hingham in that year; and JOSEPH, who had a grant in Hingham in 1637. Thomas and JOSEPH are known to have been brothers, and probably came together. As Martin settled in Watertown, and the other two soon moved there from Hingham, it seems not unlikely that all three were brothers. Early writers have supposed that Thomas and JOSEPH came from the neighborhood of London. More recently it has been shown that both Martin and his wife came from Elmham,Suffolk, and this would seem a good field for search for the ancestry of Thomas and JOSEPH and for the wives of all three.

That JOSEPH and Thomas were brothers is shown by the latter's will, which remembers and names all the children of his "brother JOSEPH", and also his own wife Magdalen, but no children of his own. Among these nephews is a Thomas whom we conjecture to have been THOMAS (2) of our line. He had a first wife who was mother of his children, but she died early and he married a second wife named Magdalen, whom we believe to have been the widow of his Uncle Thomas, strange as this may seem. This belief is based on the fact that "Uncle Thomas" in his will of 1668 left property to his widow Magdalen, while his nephew (THOMAS (2), as we infer) was one of the principal legatees. THOMAS (2) also left a widow in 1680, and there is a will for only one Magdalen,while, if there were two widows of the same Christian name, both must have held Underwood property. Moreover the widow of THOMAS (2) bequeathed to her "daughter-in-law" HANNAH UNDERWOOD. "Daughter-in-law" was the term then used for "stepdaughter." This girl could not have been the daughter of Thomas (1), who would certainly not have left property to all his nephews and nieces and ignored his own child. The line of our HANNAH (3) has been deduced from the foregoing facts.

The inventory of estate of JOSEPH (1) was £122-10-00.

THOMAS (2),
b._____,perhaps before family emigrated.
d._____1680,Watertown,Mass.(Will made 19 July, inventory 2 Oct.).

m.(1) _____

_____Tilson(?) (Name suggested by some writers without proof).
b._____
d._____

m.(2) soon after Uncle Thomas's death.(Will of latter showed that nephew lived with him).
Magdalen _____,thought to have been widow of his Uncle Thomas.
b._____
d.early in 1687,

Children.

i. Thomas, b._____;legatee in father's will
ii. HANNAH, b._____;m.WILLIAM SHATTUCK.(See below).

THOMAS (2) was a good citizen of Watertown. Except for service on several occasions as a juryman, he was not much in public life. His will left everything to his widow Magdalen, with the provision that if his son Thomas,then in England, should return, he was to have a certain parcel of land. He did not mention daughter HANNAH, who was doubtless still quite young, but her stepmother left her "all the goods that were my husband Underwood's." John and Hannah Gibson to have charge of them and deliver them unto her. Hannah Gibson was a sister of THOMAS (2) and therefore aunt of HANNAH (3). It is evident from Magdalen's will that she and HANNAH (3) lived with the Gibsons on the Underwood property in what is now Arlington,Mass. This property was left to the Gibsons.

HANNAH (3),
b.ca.1672,probably at Watertown,Mass.
d._____,1717,Groton,Mass.

m.19 Mar.,1688-9,Watertown,Mass.,

WILLIAM SHATTUCK, son of JOHN & RUTH (WHITNEY) SHATTUCK,
b.11 Sep.,1670,Watertown,Mass.
d._____,1744,Groton,Mass.,having m.(2) in 1719 Deliverance Pease, who survived him.

For Children see SHATTUCK record.

A L L E N

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Walter Allen of Newbury,Mass.

		Residence
Walter (1)	and Rebecca _____	(Newbury,Mass. (Watertown,Mass. (Charlestown,Mass.
John (2)	and Sarah _____	Sudbury,Mass.
Samuel (3)	and Jane Ross	Sudbury,Mass.
Silence (4)	and John Shattuck	Marlboro,Mass.
Thomas Shattuck (5)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

This line is not found in any printed genealogies. It has been worked out by reference to:

Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Probate Records and Deeds,
Sudbury,Mass.,Vital Records.
Bond's "History of Watertown."

WALTER (1),
b.ca.1601;deposed in 1677 that he was 76 years of age.
d._____; living 6 May,1681, in Charlestown,Mass.

m.(2) _____

REBECCA _____,said to have been the mother of his 3 sons.
b._____
d.before 29 Nov.,1678,when WALTER m.(3) Abigail Rogers, who survived him. He had also a first wife named Abigail who died early, probably without children.

Children.

i. JOHN, b.perhaps ca.1630; m.SARAH _____.(See below).
ii. Daniel, b._____;d.ca.1705,leaving sons Elnathan,John, and Ebenezer, the last of Stonington,Conn. JOHN (2) was a bondsman in adm.of his estate.
iii. Joseph, b._____; perhaps he who d.in Rehoboth,Mass., leaving some land in Sudbury,1725.

WALTER (1) was first at Newbury,Mass., then in Watertown for a time, and finally in Charlestown (now a part of Boston). From his failure to record his family, one might guess that he was a Scotchman, but of this no proof has been found. He was a haberdasher, and also bought and sold considerable land. In his will he left a farm in Watertown to his son JOHN (2). Watertown and Sudbury were then adjoining towns, and there were many migrations to and fro. All 3 sons of WALTER (1) lived for a time in Sudbury, but JOHN was a more permanent settler there. Walter's estate was valued at £315, a comfortable sum for the times.

JOHN (2),
b._____.perhaps ca.1630.
d._____;will made 9 Aug.,1708, proved 1711.

m.(1) _____

SARAH _____
b._____
d.12 Jan.,1701-2,

m.(2) MARY (PARMENTER) BURK, dau. of JOHN PARMENTER and widow of RICHARD BURK. She was a HOLTON ancestress by another line, but not the mother of JOHN ALLEN's children.
b.10 June,1674,Sudbury,Mass.
d.30 Aug.,1727,Sudbury,Mass.

Children.

(Mentioned in will. There may have been others who d.young).
i. Daniel, b._____; was left £5 by father's will.
ii. SAMUEL, b._____; received half the homestead and the "moveables".
iii. Daughter, b._____; mentioned in will as wife of Joseph Dean; Christian name not shown.

JOHN (2) was recorded as a "taylor", a business which must have been closely allied with the haberdashery of his father. Though many of the settlers who had trades were also husbandmen, it would seem that JOHN was an exception, as he did not buy or sell land to any extent and mentions none in his will except the homestead. A deed signed by him and his first wife SARAH in 1693 transferred to Peter Noyes, executor of the estate of Peter Noyes Sr.,4 acres of land on both sides of the "Great River" (as the Sudbury River was called in early times).

Since there is no record of the purchase of this land, there is a suggestion that it may have been SARAH's share of the estate of Peter Noyes Sr.,and that she may have been a Noyes. Proof of this may perhaps come to light.

SAMUEL (3),
b.perhaps ca.1660,probably Watertown or Sudbury,Mass.
d.28 Aug.,1720,Sudbury,Mass.

m. 4 Jan.,1683-4,Sudbury,Mass.,

JANE ROSS, dau.of JAMES & MARY (GOODENOW) ROSS,
b.prob.26 Aug.,1664,Sudbury; see note.
d._____,probably in Sudbury, before husband.

Note: The Sudbury Vital Records show "James", daughter of JAMES and MARY ROSS, born on this date. As there was a son James b.1661, it is extremely likely that this entry should be JANE. Administration papers of JAMES ROSS show SAMUEL and JANE ALLEN as heirs.

Children.
(First 3 recorded at Sudbury,last shown in adm.of estate).

i. John, b. 5 July,1686; had wife Sarah.
ii. Samuel, b.13 Mar.,1687-8;
iii. Sarah, b.16 May,1690;
iv. SILENCE, b._____;mentioned in adm.papers of father's estate as SILENCE SHATTUCK. Her husband JOHN SHATTUCK also mentioned.

That the Allens may have been Scotch is further suggested by the marriage of SAMUEL to JANE ROSS, whose father was a Scotchman. The Scotch immigrants, as a general rule, did not seem to take a prominent part in public affairs. There may have been some prejudice against them, as there certainly was against the later Scotch-Irish immigrants, whose church at Worcester was destroyed by the English settlers. At any rate, the Allens seem to have lived quietly as private citizens, and it is therefore difficult to obtain any information about them.

SILENCE (4),
b._____,doubtless at Sudbury, though unrecorded there.
d.ante 23 Oct.,1754,when her husband m.(2) widow Mary Newton.

m.24 Dec.,1716,Sudbury,Mass.,

JOHN SHATTUCK, son of WILLIAM & HANNAH (UNDERWOOD) SHATTUCK,
b._____,1696,probably in Watertown,Mass.
d.ca.1759,Marlboro,Mass.

For Children see SHATTUCK record.

R O S S

Descent of Ezra Holton from
James Ross of Sudbury,Mass.

		Residence.
James (1)	and Mary Goodenow	Sudbury,Mass.
Jane (2)	and Samuel Allen	Sudbury,Mass.
Silence Allen (3)	and John Shattuck	Sudbury,Mass.
Thomas Shattuck (4)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (5)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

History of Sudbury,Mass,
Sudbury,Mass.,Vital Records.
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Court Records.

JAMES (1),
b.ca.1602,probably Scotland.
d.18 Sep.,1690,Sudbury,Mass.

m. 5 Dec.,1658,Sudbury,Mass.,

MARY GOODENOW,Dau.of THOMAS & JANE (_____) GOODENOW,
b.25 Aug.,1640,Sudbury,Mass.
d._____; survived husband and administered his estate.

Children.

i. James, b.12 Mar.,1660-1;
ii. JANE, prob.b.26 Aug.,1664. (The Sudbury record states that James, daughter of James Ross, was born on this date. This is doubtless an error for JANE); m.SAMUEL ALLEN.(See below).

iii. Dorothy, b.20 July,1667;
iv. Elizabeth, b.15 Mar.,1671-2;
v. Hannah, b.23 Dec.,1678;
vi. Daniel, b.28 Oct.,1681;

JAMES (1) was a Scotchman,according to a deposition on the Court Records. The deposition also mentions his age, and thus gives us the approximate year of his birth. He was older than his wife's father, and had remained a bachelor until about his 54th year, when he married the 18-year old daughter of one of his neighbors. There is little on record about him. He is stated to have been "servant" to John Rudduck, an early settler of Sudbury who was a husbandman, and it is to be assumed that JAMES also tilled the soil. As noted in the THOMAS GOODENOW report, MARY's father in his will calls John Rudduck his "brother". Whatever the actual relationship may have been - presumably brother-in-law or half-brother - the two families were probably on intimate terms,and young MARY's romance with her uncle's middle-aged "hired man" may have been perfectly logical, whether or not the family approved.

His administration papers show SAMUEL and JANE ALLEN as heirs.

JANE (2)

b.prob.26 Aug.,1664,Sudbury,Mass.
d.prob.before husband; not named in adm. of his estate.

m. 4 Jan.,1683-4,Sudbury,Mass.,
SAMUEL (3) ALLEN,son of JOHN & SARAH (_____) ALLEN,
b._____,perhaps ca.1660,prob.Watertown or Sudbury,Mass.
d.28 Aug.,1720,Sudbury,Mass.

For Children see ALLEN report.

G O O D E N O W

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Thomas Goodenow of Shaftesbury, Dorset.

		Residence.
Thomas (1)	and Jane _____	(Shaftesbury, Dorset. (Sudbury, Mass. (Marlboro, Mass.
Mary (2)	and James Ross	Sudbury, Mass.
Jane Ross (3)	and Samuel Allen	Sudbury, Mass.
Silence Allen (4)	and John Shattuck	Watertown, Mass.
Thomas Shattuck (5)	and Elizabeth Parmenter	(Westboro, Mass. (Petersham, Mass. (Harvard, Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield, Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon, Vt. (Randolph, Vt. (Soperton, Ont.

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Authorities.

Banks' "Planters of the Commonwealth."
Hudson's "History of Sudbury, Mass."
Vital Records of Sudbury, Mass.
Vital Records of Marlboro, Mass.
Middlesex Co., Mass., Probate Records and Deeds.

Foreword

So many families have for generations held a tradition of "three brothers" coming to early New England together, and have never been able to find evidence to support the tradition, that the mere mention of "three brothers" is apt to provoke an incredulous smile. The Goodenow family, however, can hold and prove such a tradition. In April, 1638, the good ship Confidence set sail from Southampton, carrying the three brothers John, THOMAS, and EDMUND GOODENOW, with their wives and families. From THOMAS, G.G. has a double line of descent through Ezra Holton and William Forbes, while from EDMUND there is one Holton line and a close connection with the Britton line, since the stepmother of MARY PENDLETON, wife of the first WILLIAM BRITTON, was Hannah Goodenow, daughter of EDMUND. MARY PENDLETON's own mother died when she was very young, and Hannah must have taken a mother's place

in her early years, so that although there was no blood-tie there was a real connection between the Britton and Goodenow families.

In the same ship with these brothers came WALTER HAYNES and PETER NOYES, also settlers at Sudbury and both of them Treadway ancestors. John Goodenow, the eldest brother, was registered on the ship's clearing list as 42 years old, and was from the town of Semley in Wiltshire. THOMAS was 30 years old, and was from Shaftesbury in Dorset. EDMUND was 27, and was from Dunhead,Wilts. The three towns are very close together, Shaftesbury being only 3 miles from Dunhead and 5 from Semley. It is probable that their boyhood home was in one of these places or nearby. By referring to the HAYNES story (Treadway volume) it will be seen that WALTER HAYNES owned property in Shaftesbury and that his mother ALICE (LAMBERT) HAYNES was of Semley when she made her will. These facts suggest a possible relationship between the families; it may be that WALTER's wife ELIZABETH was a sister of the GOODENOWS. The loss of the early records of Shaftesbury and Semley makes proof difficult. Like all of our ancestors who settled in Sudbury, the Goodenow family at once took a prominent place in the development of the town, and the name is still highly regarded there today. The Public Library at South Sudbury with its branch at Sudbury Center bears the name GOODNOW LIBRARY, having been founded by one of the descendants about 1860.

Another early settler of Sudbury was John Rudduck, who was mentioned by THOMAS GOODENOW in his will as his "brother." It is not unlikely that the wife of John Rudduck was a Goodenow sister. Another ancestor, JAMES ROSS,who married THOMAS GOODENOW's daughter MARY, is first spoken of in the Sudbury Town Records as "servant" to John Rudduck. John Rediat, another first settler of Sudbury, came in the same ship with the GOODENOWS, and was the father of John Rediat Jr., who married MARY's younger sister SUSANNA (a FORBES ancestress). This John Rediat Sr. is registered on the ship's list as "servant" to John Blandford, another early settler of Sudbury. (The word "servant" was often used as a synonym for "employee." Persons so designated often held high official positions, owned property, had all the privileges of citizens, and frequently married their employers' daughters. It is said that some of them were so registered to avoid some of the "red tape" involved in getting permission to leave England).

Besides the families mentioned above, the PARMENTERS,JOHNSONS,and ALLENS, all HOLTON ancestors, were early residents of Sudbury, and the town must have a special interest for their descendants. When first settled it was a very large tract on both sides of Sudbury River. Several brooks flowing into the river furnished water-power for mills. The earliest settlement was on the east side. This was incorporated as East Sudbury in 1780, the name being changed many years later to Wayland,which it now bears.

The east and west sides each had a meeting house, and the two parishes continue to the present time. Though they were started as Congregational Trinitarian Churches, both in time became Unitarian, as did many of the Colonial churches.

There are many beautiful country residences today, especially in Wayland. In Sudbury, on the southwest side,is the old "Wayside Inn" made famous by Longfellow. It was purchased in the 1920's by Henry Ford, and stocked with Colonial furniture and many relics. Ford also purchased an old mill, and established several schools for special training.

THOMAS (1),
b.ca.1608,Dorset or Wilts.(See foreword).
d._____,Marlboro,Mass. (Will made 29 Sep.,1666,proved 6 Apr.,1667).

m.ca.1636,perhaps in Shaftesbury,Dorset, where he lived just prior to emigrating,

JANE _____,
b._____
d._____: living when husband made his will.

Children

i.	Thomas,	b.ca.1637 (age 1 on embarkation).Had wife Joanna when he made his will in 1663.
ii.	MARY,	b.25 Aug.,1640,Sudbury,Mass.;m.JAMES ROSS. (See below).
iii.	Abigail,	b.11 Mar.,1641-2,Sudbury; m.Thos.Barnes of Marlboro.
iv.	Sarah,	b.20 Jan.,1643-4; died when about 10 years old.
v.	Samuel,	b.28 Feb.,1645-6; had wife Mary and 4 children. Was the principal heir of his father. His only dau.was killed by Indians in 1707. His house was in the part of Marlboro which was set off as Westboro in 1717 and set off from Westboro as Northboro in 1775. It is only a few miles out of Worcester.
vi.	SUSANNA,	b.21 Dec.,1647,Sudbury;m.(1) John Rediat Jr.who d. in 1676; m.(2) JOHN MILES. (See FORBES volume).
vii.	Elizabeth,	b._____; d.25 Dec.,1653.

As noted in the foreword, THOMAS (1) sailed from Southampton in the "Confidence" in April,1638, at the age of 30. With him were his wife JANE and one child, Thomas Jr., aged one year. There were also his older brother John, his younger brother EDMUND, and an unmarried sister Ursula (who died in Sudbury 23 Apr.,1653). It has been conjectured that the wives of WALTER HAYNES and John Ruddick may also have been sisters of the Goodnow brothers. If this is correct, there must have been a good-sized family circle at Sudbury, which in a few years must have developed into something like a clan.

THOMAS (1) was a proprietor of Sudbury in 1639, and served as selectman. He was one of the petitioners for the new settlement of Marlboro in 1656, and was there at the time of Marlboro's incorporation in 1660. He had a home lot on Indian Hill, and served as a Marlboro selectman in 1661,1662, and 1664.

He made his will in the fall of 1666, and it was probated the following spring:

To his two younger daughters,SUSANNAand Jane, he left 130 acres of land in the New Grant. To his beloved yoke-fellow, JANE, he left one-third of all his lands at Marlboro, with free dwelling in his house during widowhood, while all the "stocke" and moveables were to be wholly in her hands. Son Samuel was to have the other two-thirds of his Marlboro lands. Each of his grandchildren was to have a sheep. His married daughters MARY and Abigail to receive 10 shillings apiece. (This was doubtless because they had received their portions at time of marriage. SUSANNA and Jane were still unmarried).

On 20 Aug.,1672, John Rediat and SUSANNA his wife, and Christopher Bannister and Jane his wife sold to Lt.Edmund Goodnow of Sudbury the land which was bequeathed by THOMAS GOODNOW to his two daughters "ye above-said SUSANNA and Jane." This deed (registered in Middlesex Co.Deeds, Vol.5,p.76) is important as showing the married names of the two daughters to whom this bequest was made, thus proving the line of descent.

(Note by G.G. It will be noted that Jane's name is omitted, presumably by oversight, from the list of children above).

MARY (2),
b.25 Aug.,1640, Sudbury,Mass.
d._____ (after 1690, as she administered husband's estate).

m. 5 Dec.,1658, Sudbury,Mass.,

JAMES ROSS,"a Scotchman" who was older than her father,
b.ca.1606 (shown by a deposition mentioning his age). (Ross report says ca.1602).
d.18 Sep.,1690, Sudbury,Mass.

For Children see ROSS record.

PARMENTER

Descent of Ezra Holton from
William Parmenter of Essex.
(A double line).

		Residence.
William (I)	and _____	Essex
John (II) (1)	and Bridget _____	(Little Yeldham,Essex (Sudbury,Mass. (Roxbury,Mass.
John (2)	and Amy _____	Sudbury,Mass.
George (3)	and Hannah Johnson	Sudbury,Mass.
George (4)	and Mary Burk	Sudbury,Mass.
Deliverance (5)	and Ruth Hayden	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth (6)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (7)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (8)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

. . . . . .

(Second line,where different).

Mary (3)	and Richard Burk	(Sudbury,Mass. (Roxbury,Mass.
Mary Burk (4)	and George Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.

This double line results from the fact that Mary Burk and George Parmenter were first cousins, Mary's mother and George's father being sister and brother.

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Authorities

Article on the English Ancestry of the Parmenter Family, by Elizabeth French. N.E.Hist.& Gen.Register,
History of Sudbury,Mass.
Vital Records of Sudbury,Mass.
Vital Records of Roxbury,Mass.
Roxbury Land & Church Records (printed copy).

JOHN (1),
b._____,1588,probably at Sible Hedingham,Essex.
d. 1 May, 1671, Roxbury,Mass.,"aged 83 years."

m.(1) ca.1609 in England, place not found,

BRIDGET ____,
b._____
d. 6 Apr.,1660,Sudbury,Mass.

m.(2), 9 Aug.,1660,

Annis (Bayford) Chandler Dane,dau. of Francis and Johan Bayford, and widow successively of William Chandler and John Dane.
b.12 June,1603,Farnham,Eng.
d.15 Mar.,1682-3,Roxbury,Mass.On the Roxbury Land and Church Records (printed copy),p.184, she is called "old mother Parmenter, a blessed saint."

Children

i. Mary, b.ca.1610; d.17 Mar.,1690,"aged 80"; m.John Woods.
ii. JOHN, b.ca.1612; m.AMY _____.(See below).

See sketch by Miss Elizabeth French for English ancestry. The father of JOHN (1) was WILLIAM PARMENTER, who died in 1613 at Little Yeldham, Essex. WILLIAM mentions in his will the two children of his son JOHN. From this fact, coupled with the record of the daughter's age at death, we infer that she was the older, born ca.1610, and that the marriage of her parents took place about 1609.

After his father's death JOHN (1) removed from Little Yeldham to Bures St.Mary (a few miles east, in Suffolk), where he probably lived until he emigrated to America in 1639. He settled at once in Sudbury, and lived there until after the death of his first wife BRIDGET in the spring of 1660. Four months later he married the widow Dane of Roxbury, probably moving there at that time. He was deacon of the church in Sudbury and a prominent citizen, but as he was there only about 20 years it was due to his descendants (through his only son JOHN) that the Parmenter name became so closely associated with Sudbury. Like Goodnow, the name Parmenter comes at once to mind when Sudbury is mentioned. A historical marker on the edge of a brook in South Sudbury shows that Permenter's Mill stood close by.

The early settlement of Sudbury took place in the part of the grant on the east side of the Sudbury River, which at this point flows through a mile-wide swamp. This original settlement was set off as East Sudbury in 1780, and the name changed in 1835 to Wayland, in honor of a distinguished citizen of that name.

There were two main roads east of the river, known as the North and South Roads, or alternatively as the East and Mill Roads. The North or East Road was the main highway to Watertown and Boston. The South or Mill Road followed an irregular course along the edge of the swamp, joining the North Road at both ends. It skirted the Mill Pond, where the first mill was erected in 1639 by Thomas Cakebread.

A map of the early settlement in Hudson's "History of Sudbury" shows the home lots of the first settlers, including 13 Britton-Holton ancestors. These home lots generally comprised about 4 acres, and were the first lands assigned to the new arrivals. Later they received other and larger tracts, to which they often removed.

JOHN (1) kept a tavern in Sudbury, as did his son JOHN (2). In those days this was considered one of the most honorable of occupations, and none but men of the highest standing were licensed as innholders. The inns were centres of political, social, and even church gatherings. JOHN (1)'s tavern was on the mill road, and the property was still in the hands of his descendants when the History was published 250 years later.

JOHN (2),
b.ca.1610-2, prob.Little Yeldham,Essex. He deposed in 1665 that he was about 55, and may therefore have been a twin to Mary, but as these depositions were not always exact he may have been born later, as has been generally supposed.
d.12 Apr.,1666,Sudbury,Mass.

m.ca.1639-40,

AMY _____.(Extensive research has failed to reveal her surname.
b._____ It is possible that he may have married her in England and brought her to America as a bride.)
d.21 Nov.,1681,

Children.
(All named in father's will, but only 3 found on Sudbury records).

i.	John,	b.ca.1640-1; d.1719. Had wife Elizabeth.
ii.	Joseph,	b.12 Mar.,1642-3; d.1673. No marriage record found.
iii.	MARY,	b.10 June,1644; m.(1) RICHARD BURK, (2) JOHN ALLEN, a Holton ancestor by his first marriage.(See below).
iv.	GEORGE,	b.ca.1647; m.HANNAH JOHNSON.(See below).
v.	Benjamin,	b.ca.1650; m.Thomasine Rice.
vi.	Lydia,	b.16 Oct.,1655; m.(1) Thos.Pratt Jr. (2), as 2nd wife, Digory Sargent, an early settler of Worcester,Mass.

JOHN (2) was made freeman in May,1642, two years after his father. He was also a proprietor of Sudbury. His home lot is shown on the map on the highway to Bridle Point, but it is likely that after his father's removal to Roxbury in 1660 he moved to the Parmenter Tavern which his father had started. He is called "Sergeant" on the town records. He died 5 years before his father, and his widow survived him by 15.

Many descendants and genealogists have made intensive search for the maiden name of his wife. The late Judge James Parker Parmenter, who died in 1937, and who was Vice-President for Mass. of the N.E.Hist. & Gen.Society, was greatly interested in the family history, but was never able to find any clue to AMY's identity. The Secretary of the Parmenter Family Association, Mr.E.C.Parmenter Jr., of Belmont,Vt.,also did all in his power to secure this information for the Association's records. For this reason, and also because no one of the early settlers is known to have had a daughter Amy, it seems not unlikely that JOHN may have brought her with him from England. At some future time we may find the parish records to show both his marriage and that of his father.

His daughter Lydia and her second husband were both killed by the Indians at what is now Worcester. They were attacked in their house, the husband was killed and scalped, and Lydia and the children were taken captives. Lydia was unable to travel fast enough, and was killed on the road. The children - John, Daniel, Thomas, Martha, and Mary - were taken to Canada. Daniel and Mary grew to like the Indian life, and never returned to live with their own people, though they once made a visit. Martha, the older daughter, whose mother was the first wife of Digory Sargent, told the story of their experience after their release. She married Daniel Shattuck and returned to live on the place whence the Indians had taken them years before.

GEORGE (3),
b.ca.1647,Sudbury,Mass.
d.25 Oct.1727,Sudbury,Mass.

m.20 Jan.,1678, Sudbury,Mass.,

HANNAH JOHNSON, dau of SOLOMON & HANNAH (HOLMAN) JOHNSON,
b.27 Apr.,1656,Sudbury,Mass.
d.16 June,1720,Sudbury,Mass.

<u>Children</u> (all recorded at Sudbury).

i. GEORGE, b. 5 May,1679; m.MARY BURK. (See below)
ii. Joseph, b.19 May,1681;removed to Rutland; m.Mary Gibbs or Lidea Rice.(There were 2 Josephs,cousins; it is uncertain which married whom).

iii. Solomon, b.17 June,1633; m.(1) Dorothy _____,(2) Deborah Pratt. Removed to Rutland.
iv. John, b.17 Apr.,1685; m.Abigail Burke. Lived Framingham,Mass.
v. Daniel, b. 3 Aug.,1688; m.Rebecca Adams. Ancestor of Gananoque Parmenters.
vi. Amos, b.12 Mar.,1693-4; m.Mary Wood.
vii. Hannah, b.17 July,1696; m.Elexander Grant.
viii. Abigail, b.17 Feb.,1702-3; d.same year.

GEORGE (3) does not appear often on the public records. He was among those who settled on the west side of the river, in the part which, though of later origin, now bears the name of Sudbury.The State Archives, Vol.2,p.221, shows a petition addressed to Governor Dudley and the General Assembly,15 Jan.,1706-7, signed by 31 residents of Sudbury living on "ye west side of Sudbury great River"; among the signatures are those of GEORGE PARMENTER and GEORGE PARMENTER JR., as well as that of JOHN GOODNOW. In part it runs as follows:

"Wereas ye All wise and Over ruling providence of ye great God, Lord of Heaven and Earth who is God blessed forever moore, hath cast our lott to fall on that side of the River, by Reason of the flud of watare which for a very great part of the yeare doth very much incomode us and often by extremity of water and great and violent winds, and a great part of the winter by ice as it is at present, so that wee are shut up and cannot come forth and many times when wee doe attempt to git over our flud, we are forced for to seek our spiritual good with the peril of our Lives.

"Beside the extreme Travill that many of us are Exposed unto sum 3;4;5;6;miles much more than a Sabbath days Jurney, by Reason of these and many more objections, to many here to enumerate,whereby many of our children and little ones, ancient and weak persons, can very Rarly attend the public worship.....we truly pray your Excellency and ye Honorable Council and House of Representatives to consider and compassionate us in our Extreme suffering, and if we may obtain so much favor in your eyes as to Grant us (our presents) and as to appoint us a Commity to see and consider our circumstances and make report to this Honorable Court, your pore petitioners shall ever pray".....(31 signatures).

This was the beginning of the movement which resulted in the division of the church 15 years later into the East Side and West Side Churches. Both are still in existence,as the First Parish Church of Wayland and the First Parish Church of Sudbury. Both are now Unitarian. At the time of the division Rev.Israel Loring was pastor. He moved to the west side and continued his work there, dying in 1772 after a total pastorate of 60 years. His diary and many letters are still in existence; some of them, preserved in the Goodnow Library at South Sudbury, include many interesting references to his parishioners. His house is still standing in Sudbury, and is one of the landmarks.

GEORGE (4),
b. 5 May,1679,Sudbury,Mass.
d.____;living 21 Mar.,1738 in Sudbury, when he signed a deed of sale of Sudbury property. May have removed from Sudbury at this time.

m. 4 Dec.,1701,Sudbury,Mass.,

MARY BURK, his first cousin,dau.of RICHARD & MARY (PARMENTER) BURK,
b.25 Sep.,1680,Sudbury,Mass.
d._____

Children

i.	Uriah,	b.15 Nov.,1702; m.Sarah Dunton.
ii.	Elias,	b.13 Mar.,1705-6; m.Thankful ____;lived Hopkinton.
iii.	DELIVERANCE,	b.16 Dec.,1709; m.RUTH HAYDEN.(See below).
iv.	Thankful,	b." " " ; m.Benjamin Ball.
v.	Zabudah,	b.30 Apr.,1716; m. Phineas Parmenter. (called Zebulah in some records).
vi.	Hannah,	b. 5 Jan.,1720-1; no further record; prob.d.young.

Little has been found regarding GEORGE (4), known in Sudbury as George Jr. He lived in Sudbury until 1738, when it seems not unlikely that he may have removed to Rutland,Mass., where his brothers Joseph and Solomon had gone. Rutland, a few miles northwest of Worcester, had been settled in 1714, but was badly harassed by the Indians during its early years. Sudbury was called on to furnish men for its protection, apparently because many of the settlers had come from there. The name of Parmenter figures among them, and GEORGE (4) may have joined his relatives there, since no death record is found for him or his wife at Sudbury, and no will or administration of estate is shown in Middlesex Co.

Rutland was also the home town of our ancestor WILLIAM FORBES.

DELIVERANCE (5),
b.16 Dec.,1709,Sudbury,Mass.
d.ca 1785 (a nuncupative will recorded in that year).

m.12 May,1731,Sudbury,Mass.,

RUTH HAYDEN, dau.of JOSIAH & ELIZABETH (GOODNOW) HAYDEN,
b.28 June,1714,Sudbury,Mass.,
d._____; living 11 May,1787.

Children

i.	ELIZABETH,	b.26 Apr.,1732; m.THOMAS SHATTUCK. (See below).
ii.	Jason,	b. 1 Jan.,1733-4; m.Sarah Grant; lived in Bernardston. Took an active part in Shays's Rebellion, and was condemned to death but finally pardoned.
iii.	Persis,	b.14 Feb.,1735-6;
iv.	Micah,	b.18 Jan.,1739-40; m.Rebecca Clark.
v.	Josiah,	b. 7 July,1742; m.Bethiah Holton,sister of LEMUEL (5).
vi.	Elias,	bp.9 Nov.,1746; lived in Bernardston,Mass.
vii.	Silas,	b.26 May,1752; m.Molly Hayden.
viii.	Israel,	b. 5 Nov.,1753; m.Susanna Stone; lived Sudbury.

DELIVERANCE (5) was a husbandman, and lived an uneventful life at Sudbury. His sons began to move away from the old town, three of them to Bernardston (on the west side of the Connecticut River,close to the Vermont line), which was settled in 1762. Here they came in contact with the Holtons of nearby Northfield. The marriage of Josiah Parmenter to Bethiah Holton probably brought about the later marriage of Josiah's niece LYDIE SHATTUCK to Bethiah's brother LEMUEL HOLTON.

DELIVERANCE (5) was probably in very modest circumstances, and seems not to have made any regular will. He may have deeded property to his sons in his lifetime or given them money to make their new starts. His nuncupative (oral) will, made just before his death, refers only to some cattle which he wished his son Israel to have. This is to be regretted, since it cuts us off from documentary proof that ELIZABETH (6) was his daughter. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that she belonged in this family. The "Shattuck Genealogy" makes her the Elizabeth born in 1722,daughter of Joseph Parmenter, but Joseph's will names his daughter as Elizabeth Smith. Moreover, the late Mr. A.H. Ward and the late Dr.Thomas Stearns, the latter a town clerk of Sudbury for many years and both men students of early Sudbury families (they had intended to publish a "genealogical register" of their findings), both place ELIZABETH, wife of THOMAS SHATTUCK, in this family, and there is no other Elizabeth on record of suitable age. E.L.N. has also looked up wills and deeds of other Parmenters of the period for evidence of daughters named Elizabeth whose births may not have been recorded, but has found none. It is a fair inference that she was not only probably but actually the daughter of DELIVERANCE (5).

ELIZABETH (6),
b.26 Apr.,1732,Sudbury,Mass.
d. 7 Oct.,1798,Harvard,Mass.

m. 4 Jan.,1748,Sudbury,Mass.,

THOMAS SHATTUCK,son of JOHN & SILENCE (ALLEN) SHATTUCK,
b. 3 Mar.,1724-5,Marlboro,Mass.
d.27 Jan.,1803,Harvard,Mass.

For Children see SHATTUCK record.

Second Line

MARY (3),
b.10 June,1644,Sudbury,Mass.
d.30 Aug.,1727,Sudbury,Mass.,having m.(2) JOHN ALLEN, who is also a HOLTON ancestor through his first marriage.

m.(1) 24 June,1670,Sudbury,Mass.

RICHARD BURK,
b.prob.ca.1640,Ireland (?)
d.ca.1693,Sudbury,Mass.(Will administered 17 Jan.,1693-4).

For Children see BURK record.

Note: The line of Charles L.Parmenter of Gananoque, who married Margaret Holland,sister of Marian Holland,wife of Charles E.Britton, is as follows: JOHN (1), John (2), George (3) (as in our line), Daniel (4) and Rebecca Adams,William (5) and Mary Pepper, Isaiah (6) and Lydia Hayden, Isaiah (7) and Esther Chamberlain.

J O H N S O N

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Solomon Johnson of Watertown,Mass.

		Residence.
Solomon (1)	and Eleanor Crafts (?) (perhaps stepmother)	(Watertown,Mass. (Marlboro,Mass.
Solomon (2)	and Hannah Holman	Sudbury,Mass.
Hannah (3)	and George Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
George Parmenter (4)	and Mary Burk	Sudbury,Mass.
Deliverance Parmenter (5)	and Ruth Hayden	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter (6)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (7)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (8)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Suffolk Co.,Mass.,Probate Records, Vol.10,p.127,for will of SOLOMON (1). (Filed with Suffolk Co.,though he lived in Middlesex Co.,as he died during the "usurpation" of Sir Edmund Andros as Colonial Governor).
Middlesex Co.Probate and Land Records).
Sudbury,Mass.,Vital and Town Records.
Marlboro,Mass.,Vital and Town Records.

SOLOMON (1),
b.prob.before 1600, place unknown.
d.____June,1687,Marlboro,Mass.

m.perhaps (2),

Eleanor Crafts, who is thought not to have been the mother of SOLOMON and John.
b._____
d._____; survived husband.

Children.
(First 2 probably by a first wife, name unknown).

i.	SOLOMON,	b.ca.1617 or perhaps ca.1627.(Aged 34 by deposition made in 1651; aged 49 in deposition in 1676).
ii.	John,	b.perhaps ca.1629-30; m.Deborah Ward.
iii.	Joseph,	(b. 3 Feb.,1639,Sudbury,Mass.;m.Susanna ____;d.1668.
iv.	Nathaniel,	(b. 3 Feb.,1639,Sudbury,Mass;m.Mary Plimpton; well remembered in father's will, but the property so left was to descend to his 3 sons, Joseph, Samuel, and John.
v.	Johannah,	b.16 Feb.,1641; m.John Barnes of Marlboro.
vi.	Mary,	b.23 Feb.,1643; m.William Taylor.
vii.	Caleb,	b. 1 Feb.,1645; d.aged 9.

SOLOMON (1) was a tailor. He probably lived first at Sudbury, as the last 5 children in the foregoing list are recorded there. Both NATHANIEL TREADWAY and his father-in-law WALTER HAINES (see Treadway volume) were weavers, and all three families were among the earliest settlers of Sudbury. There was a natural connection between the weaver's trade and that of the tailor, and it is not unlikely that all three families came from the same part of England. WALTER is known to have come from Wiltshire, and NATHANIEL is conjectured to have been from the same locality. The GOODENOWS were also from Wilts and Dorset. It is a reasonable guess that SOLOMON (1) came from the same district. Like NATHANIEL, he soon moved eastward into the older town of Watertown, where he was living in 1653 and 1658. He was doubtless active as a husbandman as well as a tailor. About 1660 the new town of Marlboro was formed, and SOLOMON (1) became a proprietor. He received a home lot of 23 acres in that year, and probably lived there for the rest of his life. He had been made freeman in Sudbury, which indicates that he was a church member, and was later a deacon of the Marlboro church.

His will, dated 28 Mar.,1685 and proved 5 Oct.,1687, is recorded in the Suffolk Co. Records. His sons Joseph and Caleb were then dead. To John and SOLOMON JR. he left only 20 shillings each, stating in regard to SOLOMON that he had long since received his porcion, viz. 100 acres of land, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 cow and 1 horse, which 100 acres "he hath since exchanged with me for my new grant in Sudbury." He provided for his "loving wife Eleanor", and mentioned his son John Barnes, but the bulk of his estate went to his son Nathaniel. This was perhaps a natural arrangement, as the latter was living in Marlboro and would doubtless look after the interests of his mother better than a step-son could be expected to do. SOLOMON (2) was well established in Sudbury, where he had lived for more than 40 years and where he remained during the 3 years that elapsed between his father's death and his own.

SOLOMON (2),
b.ca.1617 (if age in 1651 was correctly given as 34).
d.26 Aug.,1690,Sudbury,Mass.

m.(1) ca.1653,perhaps Cambridge,Mass.

HANNAH, dau. of WILLIAM & WINIFRED (_____) HOLMAN,
b.ca.1627,England (aged 8 on embarkation in 1635).
d. 4 June,1685,Sudbury,Mass.

m.(2) 1 Feb.,1686-7,

Hannah Crafts of "Netomy" (Arlington), perhaps a step-relative.
b._____
d._____;survived husband.

Children (b.Sudbury,Mass.).

i.	Samuel,	b. 6 Mar.,1654; doubtless d.young.
ii.	HANNAH,	b.27 Apr.,1656; m.GEORGE PARMENTER.(See below).
iii.	Caleb,	b.31 Oct.,1658; co-adm.of father's estate with stepmother.

SOLOMON (2) owned considerable land in Sudbury, and lived the busy life of a husbandman. He was a church member and freeman, but does not seem to have aspired to public office. His neighbors at Sudbury included the PARMENTERS,GOODENOWS,NOYESES,ALLENS,ROSSES,FREEMANS,HAINESES,PENDLETONS, and TREADWAYS, all ancestral families of ours. Sudbury shares with Watertown, Taunton, and Colchester the claim of having been the home of more of our ancestors than any others in New England.

SOLOMON (2) left no will. His widow and son Caleb were granted administration of his estate, but apparently filed no account of their proceedings.

HANNAH (3),
b.27 Apr.,1656,Sudbury,Mass.
d.16 June,1720,Sudbury,Mass.

m.20 Jan.,1677-8,Sudbury,Mass.

GEORGE PARMENTER SR.,son of JOHN & AMY (_____) PARMENTER.
b.ca.1647,Sudbury,Mass.
d.25 Oct.,1727,Sudbury,Mass.

For Children see PARMENTER record.

H O L M A N

Descent of Ezra Holton from
William Holman of Northampton,Eng.

		Residence
William (1)	and Winifred _____	Cambridge,Mass.
Hannah (2)	and Solomon Johnson	Sudbury,Mass.
Hannah Johnson (3)	and George Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
George Parmenter (4)	and Mary Burk	Sudbury,Mass.
Deliverance Parmenter(5)	and Ruth Haydon	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter (6)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (7)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (8)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Paige,"History of Cambridge,Mass."
Hudson,"History of Marlboro,Mass.",p.403.
Parker,"Ruggles Genealogy,"p.254.
N.E.Hist.& Gen.Register,Vol.66,p.234.
Brigham Genealogy,Vol.1, p.77.
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Probate Records,#11747-8.
Middlesex Co. Deeds,Vol.4,p.159.

WILLIAM (1),
b.ca.1594, Northampton,Eng.
d. 3 Jan.,1652-3, Cambridge,Mass.,"aged 59."

m.ca 1625,in England,

WINIFRED _____,
b.ca.1599,
d.16 Oct.,1671,Cambridge,Mass.,"aged 71."

Children (order uncertain).

i. HANNAH, b.ca.1627;m.SOLOMON JOHNSON JR. (See below).
ii. Jeremiah, b._____

iii. Mary, b.ca.1630; d.unmarried in 1673,aged 43.
iv. Sarah, b._____
v. Abraham, b.1634.
vi. Issac, b._____
vii. "Seeth", b.1640.

Little is known about WILLIAM (1) except that he came from Northampton and was a proprietor of Cambridge,Mass. He came to New England in 1635, and his home was on the corner of what are now Garden and Linnaean Streets, the present site of the Botanical Garden. There is no will or administration of estate on file for him, and it is likely that the whole estate, being small, was left in the hands of the widow.

On 1 April,1671, Winifred "et al" (many other Cambridge citizens) deeded their rights to certain property in Billerica,Mass., to the inhabitants of Billerica. (Middlesex Co.Land Records:"Deed of their town from the Cambridge Proprietors"). This is the only time her name appears on the Land Records, and WILLIAM himself neither bought nor sold any land, his property doubtless having been a "grant" from the town of Cambridge.

WINIFRED died a few months later, leaving no will. An inventory gave the estate a net value of £61-4-7, which was doubtless divided among her children. When her daughter Mary died two years later, also without a written will, her estate was listed as follows:

Memo of Mary Holman's estate yt was her mothers....£7-10-00
Personal goods..... 3-11-06.

Her brothers Abraham and Jeremiah were appointed administrators.Abraham tried hard to induce the court to give him a share, but several witnesses testified that Mary had stated in their presence that she wished her sisters Sarah and "Seeth" to have the whole of her estate, and it was allowed to them. Probably these two needed it more than HANNAH, whose husband was possessed of a considerable estate in Sudbury.

A few years before her death the widow WINIFRED was accused of being a witch. A great deal has been written about the case. One of her neighbors had been very ill, the doctors had done her no good, and WINIFRED had said that if the doctors could not heal her she (WINIFRED) could, by prayer. Much testimony was heard, and WINIFRED was fully acquitted. Some of her descendants have claimed that she was the first practising Christian Scientist in New England.

HANNAH (2),
b.ca.1627, in England, and perhaps in Northampton,whence her father is said to have come. (Aged 8 on embarkation in 1635).
d. 4 June,1685,Sudbury,Mass.

m.prob.ca.1653,

SOLOMON JOHNSON, son of SOLOMON & _____ JOHNSON,
b.ca.1617,
d.26 Aug.,1690,having m.(2) Hannah Crafts,who may have been the Hannah Johnson who m.Thomas Frost in 1691.

For Children see JOHNSON record.

B U R K
(BURKE)

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Richard Burk of Sudbury,Mass.

		Residence.
Richard (1)	and Mary Permenter	Sudbury,Mass.
Mary (2)	and George Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
Deliverance Parmenter(3)	and Ruth Hayden	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter (4)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (5)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (6)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

The Burke and Alvord Memorial,1864, compiled by John A.Boutelle for Wm.Burke of Lowell,Mass.
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Deeds and Probate Records.
Sudbury,Mass.,Vital Records.
History of Sudbury,Mass.

Foreword (by G.G.).

E.L.M.'s foreword quotes extensively from the preface to the Boutelle book on the history of the name of Burke. There is no doubt that it is derived from de Burgh, one of the most important baronial families of Norman and Plantagenet England, whose line can be traced back to Charlemagne. (See also my notes on this family in the Dunham report, Sally Wood volume). It is probable that anyone of the Burke name is a descendant of this family. In the case of our immigrant ancestor Richard, however,we have no knowledge whatever of his antecedents - we do not even know whether he came from England or Ireland - and his connection with the de Burghs must be purely a matter of conjecture. So far as the American Burkes are concerned the Boutelle book, though published in 1864, excels many modern genealogies in the care and accuracy with which it was compiled.

RICHARD (1),
b.probably ca.1640 (Ireland?).
d.1693 or 4,Sudbury,Mass.(Adm.of estate granted to widow MARY and son John,17 Jan.,1693-4).

m.24 June,1670,Sudbury,Mass.,

MARY PARMENTER, dau of JOHN & AMY (____) PARMENTER,
b.10 June,1644,Sudbury,Mass.
d.____,1727,Sudbury,Mass., having m.(2) JOHN ALLEN,grandfather of SILENCE ALLEN who m.JOHN SHATTUCK.

Children.

i.	Richard,	b.16 Apr.,1671; m.Abigail Sawtelle of Groton; 6 ch. Lived at Stow, Sudbury, and Brookfield.
ii.	John,	b.____;had wife Rebecca and 7 ch.Sudbury and Groton.
iii.	Joseph,	b. 1 Apr.,1676;received share of father's land; no further record.
iv.	MARY,	b. 5 Sep.,1680; m.GEORGE PARMENTER. See below.
v.	Jonas,	b. 4 Jan.,1683-4;m.Hannah Johnson; 8 ch. Lived in Sudbury and Stow.
vi.	Thomas,	b. 6 Nov.,1686; m.Mercy Parmenter,dau.of his mother's bro.Benjamin.Lived Sudbury and Stow; d.1753.

The first appearance of the name of RICHARD (1) on the Sudbury records is on the occasion of his marriage on 24 June,1670. Exactly 4 months later he purchased 130 acres of land from Henry Loker and wife. The Lokers came to America with the Parmenters; they were from the same vicinity in England and were perhaps relatives. RICHARD on his marriage settled right down among the large group of his wife's kinsmen. He also had a grant of land in Stow, but does not appear to have ever lived there. At his death, the Sudbury property was valued at £100, the whole estate being appraised at £173-10-0. This figure was fairly large by the standards of the times,when valuations were very low. For example, all his chairs and "cousings" (cushions) were appraised at a total of 6 shillings.

There was another Richard Burk, who was in Northampton in 1687. It is probable that he was a relative, perhaps a nephew.

Some of the children in the foregoing list are not found in the printed Sudbury Records. This fact suggests that some of the early records may have been lost between 1864, when the Boutelle Genealogy was published, and the date of publication of the printed records. In any event, the children are all proved by the papers of administration of the estate.

The printed Sudbury Records show another discrepancy, in that in the marriage record of GEORGE (4) PARMENTER the bride's name is given as MARY BURT. As the name Burke was usually spelled without the final "e" in early times, these two names were often confused, but that BURK was correct was shown in a deed recorded in the Middlesex Co. Register,Vol.32,p.461,(dated 14 Sep.,1727 and recorded 14 Feb.,1731), wherein GEORGE PARMENTER, cooper, and wife MARY, with Richard Burk of Brookfield, carpenter, and John Burk of Groton,husbandman, sell to Thomas Burk of Sudbury all right to the estate, real or personal, of their honored mother, MARY ALLEN, deceased.

The foregoing deed also refutes a statement made by Temple and Barry in their respective histories of Framingham,Mass.,(in both of which considerable space is given to the PARMENTER family), that the wife of GEORGE PARMENTER was MARY Bent, which error was probably based on a claim by some Parmenter descendants to possession of a marriage certificate. If the claim was authentic, it must have referred to a different George Parmenter, but it is more probable that it was not a certificate but a memorandum, made by some descendant whose memory played him false.

MARY (2),
b.25 Sep.,1680,Sudbury,Mass.,
d.

m. 4 Dec.,1701, Sudbury,Mass.,

GEORGE PARMENTER, son of GEORGE & HANNAH (JOHNSON) PARMENTER,
b. 5 May,1679,Sudbury,Mass.
d.____; after 21 Mar.,1738,when he signed a deed of sale.

For Children see PARMENTER record.

HAYDEN

Descent of Ezra Holton from
John Hayden of Dorchester,Mass.

		Residence.
John (1)	and Susanna _____	(Dorchester,Mass. (Braintree,Mass.
John (2)	and Hannah Ames	Braintree,Mass.
Josiah (3)	and Elizabeth Goodnow	Sudbury,Mass.
Ruth (4)	and Deliverance Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter(5)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities.

Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary."
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts."
Braintree,Mass.,Vital Records.
Sudbury,Mass.,Vital Records.
Suffolk Co.,Mass.,Probate Records.
Hudson's "History of Sudbury,Mass."

Foreword.

The English ancestry of the Hayden family was given to E.L.M. by Mr. E.C.Parmenter Jr., of Belmont,Vt., secretary of the Parmenter Family Association. It was offered, not as absolutely proved, but with the suggestion that the notes might be useful in securing proof in England. There is no doubt that the family is one of great antiquity in England, but that JOHN (1) of Dorchester was in truth the John who was the son of Gideon Hayden and Margaret Davy, as stated in the pedigree, can not be considered proved. The whole pedigree needs to be carefully checked by English records. E.L.M.,March 29,1938.

JOHN (1),
b._____,perhaps ca.1608-12, and said to have been son of Gideon and Margaret (Davy) of Ebford and Cadhay,eastern Devon.
d.ca.1684,Braintree,Mass.(Will made 1678,proved 26 July,1684).

m.ca.1634,perhaps Dorchester,Mass.,

SUSANNA _____,
b._____
d._____ po.1695 (probably soon after).

Children (last 4 at Braintree)

i.	JOHN,	b.ca.1634-5,prob in Dorchester,Mass.
ii.	Joseph,	b._____
iii.	Samuel,	b._____; d.before father (not named in will).
iv.	Jonathan,	b.19 May,1640; m.Elizabeth Laddin.
v.	Hannah,	b. 7 Apr.,1642;
vi.	Ebenezer,	b.12 Sep.,1645; had wife Ann; d.1718.
vii.	Nehemiah,	b. 1 Feb.,1648; m.Hannah Neale,sister of LYDIA NEALE, a BRITTON ancestress.

JOHN (1) was early in Dorchester,Mass. He was made freeman there 14 May, 1634, and as new arrivals were not made freemen immediately he had probably been there for some time. As his eldest son JOHN (2) was born in 1634 or 1635 (if his age at death was correctly stated) it is likely that JOHN (1) married after coming to America. The early records of Dorchester are very incomplete, and it is necessary to construct our story by inference for the first few years. Since Jonathan, the fourth child, b.19 May,1640, is the first recorded at Braintree, we may fairly assume that JOHN (1) lived in Dorchester up to about 1639-40, and then removed to what is now Braintree. This town was formed 13 May,1640, from the district known as "Mount Wollaston," formerly a part of Boston. JOHN (1) was therefore an early settler of Braintree, and it became the home of our HAYDEN ancestors for two generations. It is a beautiful town, about ten miles from the centre of Boston. It once included a large part of what is now the city of Quincy. In addition to the HAYDEN and AMES families of the HOLTON line, it is of interest to the BRITTON descendants as the home of the NEALE and PRAY families, while JAMES (1) LEONARD also lived there for a time before going to Taunton. Another early settler was JOHN HASTINGS, a FORBES ancestor.

JOHN (2),
b.ca.1635 (aged 83 when he died in 1718),doubtless in Dorchester,Mass.
d.29 May,1718,Braintree,Mass.

m. 6 Apr.,1660,Braintree,Mass., by Governor Endicott,

HANNAH AMES, dau. of WILLIAM & HANNAH (_____) AMES,
b.12 May,1641,Braintree,Mass.
d. 3 July,1689,Braintree,Mass.("of smallpox").

Children.
(Those whose birth-dates are missing are named in their father's will).

i.	Hannah,	b. 3 Jan.,1661; m.Nathaniel Thayer.
ii.	Sarah,	b. 9 July,1661; prob.d.young, as she is not named in father's will.(More probably not born at all, at least not on that date.G.G.)
iii.	Joseph,	b.ca.1665(?); had wife Elizabeth.
iv.	John,	b.ca,1667(?);
v.	JOSIAH,	b.19 June,1669; m.ELIZABETH GOODNOW. (See below).
vi.	Elizabeth,	b.____; m.Ephraim Pray.
vii.	Lydia,	b._____;m._____ Vinton.
viii.	Abigail,	b.____; m._____ Thayer.

There is little on record in regard to JOHN (2) as an individual, and we must think of him mainly as sharing in the life of the community in which he lived. All but five or six years, at the most, of his long life were spent in Braintree, a town which maintained a high order of citizenship, and whose early settlers founded families that are prominent to this day. The Thayer family is perhaps one of the most notable.

JOSIAH (3),
b.19 June,1669,Braintree,Mass.
d. 9 Dec.,1730,Sudbury,Mass.

m. 6 Mar.,1691,Sudbury,Mass.,

ELIZABETH GOODNOW, dau.of JOHN & MARY (AXTELL) GOODNOW,
b.18 Nov.,1672,Sudbury,Mass.
d._____,prob.Sudbury,Mass.

Children.
(All born in Sudbury).

i.	Uriah,	b.10 Nov.,1701; had wife Hannah; he was an ancestor of the Gananoque Parmenters.
ii.	John,	b.18 July,1703; m.Lucy Maynard.
iii.	Abigail,	b. 6 April,1705;
iv.	Edmund,	b. 1 Nov.,1706;
v.	Phineas,	b. 2 June,170_(?);
vi.	Nathaniel,	b.31 Mar.,1710;
vii.	Ruth,	b.28 June,1714; m.DELIVERANCE PARMENTER. (See below).

Little is known about JOSIAH (3). He was born and brought up in Braintree, but he made his move to the newer township of Sudbury as a very young man. His wife was a Sudbury girl. Whether he settled there as a result of his marriage, or whether he was already a resident, is not certain. At any rate, he appears to have spent the remaining 40 years of his life in Sudbury. The date of his wife's death is not recorded.

RUTH (4),
b.28 June,1714,Sudbury,Mass.
d._____; living 11 May,1787, when she and several of her children signed a petition begging that the life of her son Jason might be spared. He had been condemned to death for participating in Shays' Rebellion after the Revolutionary War. The petition was granted and Jason Parmenter's life was saved.

m.12 May,1731, Sudbury,Mass.,

DELIVERANCE PARMENTER, son of GEORGE & MARY (BURKE) PARMENTER,
b.16 Dec.,1709,Sudbury,Mass.
d.____1785 (a nuncupative will recorded in that year).

For Children see PARMENTER record.

A M E S

Descent of Ezra Holton from
John Ames of Bruton,Somerset.

		Residence
John (I)	and _____ _____	Bruton,Somerset.
John (II)	and Margery Brome	Bruton,Somerset.
John (III)	and Cyprian Browne	Bruton,Somerset.
William (IV) (1)	and Hannah _____	Braintree,Mass.
Hannah (2)	and John Hayden	Braintree,Mass.
Josiah Hayden (3)	and Elizabeth Goodnow	Sudbury,Mass.
Ruth Hayden (4)	and Deliverance Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter(5)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of New England."
History of Duxbury,Mass.
Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater,Mass."
Vital Records of Braintree,Mass.
" " " " (in Boston Records).
Suffolk Co.,Mass., Probate Records.
Parish Records of Bruton,Somerset.
"Sketch of the Ames Family" by Pelham Ames.

Note by G.G. The first Ames "story" that E.L.M. sent me showed WILLIAM (1) as the son of Richard Ames of Bruton, but even before she sent it she discovered that this was incorrect,and attached the following comment:

> "I shall have to rewrite the front page and page 1 of this sketch. After I had finished it - feeling satisfied that it was correct, because several accounts had claimed that family documents had been preserved showing father's name, English home town, and dates of birth for the emigrants - I found a

later sketch which gave three Johns in succession as the English forebears, and eliminated Richard altogether. I believe this later one to be correct, as it gave the same dates for WILLIAM (1) and his brother John (1) as were claimed to have come from the family documents, and I looked up the Bruton Register again and found that these were baptismal dates for sons of JOHN (III) and Cyprian Browne; also found JOHN (I) and JOHN (II). I will send the corrections in my next report, but thought it just as well to send this erroneous one along, as, if any of our successors do any reading on the Ames family, they will be sure to come across the several accounts from which I drew the material."

The report which follows is of course the corrected version, received a few days later.

The AMES family of Bruton,Somerset, are thought to have gone there from the city of Bristol, about 30 miles to the north. The Bristol family was an important one, and was entitled to arms, described as follows: "Argent. On a Bend, Cottised Sable, Three Roses of the Field." Crest, a White Rose. Motto,"Fama condida rosa dulcior."

JOHN (I),
b._____,prob.Bristol,Eng.
bur.21 Feb.,1560-1,Bruton,Somerset.

m._____(wife's name not found).

JOHN (II),
b.prob.ca.1535-8, Bristol or Bruton.(Bruton Parish Register does not go back to these dates).
bur. 9 Aug.,1583,Bruton,Somerset.

m.15 May,1559,Bruton,Somerset,

MARGERY BROME,
b._____
d._____

Children
(baptized at Bruton)

i. JOHN, bp. 1 May,1560; m.CYPRIAN BROWNE.(See below).
ii. Launcelot, bp. 1 May,1562.
iii. William, bp.____;prob.he who m.Agnes Walter in 1586.

JOHN (III),
bp. 1 May,1560, Bruton,Somerset.
bur.19 Feb.,1632-3,Bruton,Somerset.

m.12 Oct.,1601,Bruton,Somerset.

CYPRIAN BROWNE,
b._____
bur. 4 May,1625,Bruton,Somerset.

Children
(baptized at Bruton).

i.	Thomas,	bp. 6 Aug.,1602; m.Jone Penny in 1633.
ii.	Henry,	bp.25 July,1603; m.Jane Penney in 1625.
iii.	WILLIAM,	bp. 6 Oct.,1605; m.HANNAH ____.(See below).
iv.	John,	bp. 2 Dec.,1610; came to America with WILLIAM about 1635. Settled first in Duxbury and then in Bridgewater, where he m. Elizabeth Hayward and became one of the most influential citizens. Died childless, and gave his large estate to his namesake John, son of our WILLIAM.

As the dates of these baptisms correspond to the dates handed down in the Ames family of New England, and as the family have also preserved the name of Bruton as the English home, there can be no reasonable doubt that the lineage is correct.

WILLIAM (IV) (1),
bp. 6 Oct.,1605, Bruton,Somerset.
d. 1 Jan.,1653-4,Braintree,Mass.

m.prob.ca.1640,

HANNAH _____ (a pencilled note in an Ames book says Townsend)
b._____
d._____; survived husband and administered his will.

Children
(First 3 recorded in Boston,last 3 in Braintree).

i.	HANNAH,	b.12 May,1641; m.JOHN HAYDEN. (See below).
ii.	Rebecca,	b.____Oct.,1642.
iii.	Lydia,	b._____,1645.
iv.	John,	b.24 May,1647; m.Sarah Willis; lived in W.Bridgewater. Inheriting the estate of his Uncle John, he became one of the most influential citizens of Bridgewater, and the ancestor of a prosperous and important branch of the Ames family.
v.	Sarah,	b. 1 Mar.,1650; m.Thomas Hayward of Bridgewater.
vi.	Deliverance,	b. 6 Feb.,1653.

Braintree was formed 13 May,1640,from the area called "Mount Wollaston", previously a part of Boston. It is probable that all the above children were born in Braintree, and that the registration of the first three in Boston was due merely to the unorganized state of town affairs in the early years of Braintree. The History of Duxbury states that WILLIAM (1) was there before going to Braintree, but gives no proof. His brother John settled there for a time, and is registered as "able to bear arms" there in 1643, but John's real achievements were in Bridgewater. He was a more successful business man than WILLIAM (1), and accumulated a large estate which came, as already noted, to his nephew John. The Ames descendants owe their existence to WILLIAM (1), but much of their prosperity to his childless brother.

The Ames family have been noted for many years as manufacturers of shovels. The business was started in a small way at Bridgewater by John(5), but was greatly expanded by his son and grandsons and transferred to North Easton, where it grew to be one of the most prosperous industries in New England. The family have been noted for their philanthropies and have been a great power for good.

Incidentally William Clifford, father of Louisa Clifford who married Albert F.Britton in Gananoque in 1884, came from Ireland to enter the employ of the Ames Shovel Works in North Easton, and it was in this town that Louisa (Clifford) Britton was born.

HANNAH (2),
b.12 May,1641,probably in Braintree, though recorded in Boston.
d. 3 July,1689,Braintree,Mass.,"of smallpox."

m. 6 Apr., 1660,Braintree,Mass., by Governor Endicott,

JOHN HAYDEN, son of JOHN & SUSANNA (_____) HAYDEN,
b.ca.1635,prob.Dorchester,Mass.
d.1718,Braintree,Mass.,"aged 83 years."(Will made 29 May,proved 23 June).

For Children see HAYDEN record.

G O O D E N O W
(Goodnow)

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Edmund Goodenow of Dunhead,Wilts.

		Residence
Edmund (1)	and Ann _____	(Dunhead,Wilts. (Sudbury,Mass.
John (2)	and Mary Axtell	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth (3)	and Josiah Hayden	Sudbury,Mass.
Ruth Hayden (4)	and Deliverance Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter(5)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

Banks' "Planters of the Commonwealth."
Hudson's "History of Sudbury,Mass."
Vital Records of Sudbury,Mass.
Middlesex Co.,Mass., Probate Records and Deeds.
Utah Gen.& Hist.Magazine,Vol.20,pp.108-9.

See also Foreword to THOMAS GOODENOW story in this volume.

EDMUND (1),brother of THOMAS (1) and John (1),
b.ca.1611,probably Dunhead,Wilts,or some nearby place.
d. 6 Apr.,1688,Sudbury,Mass.;bur.in the old cemetery,now in Wayland.

m.probably ca.1633,in England,

ANN _____
b.ca.1610,
d. 9 Mar.,1676-7,"aged 67."Buried in the old cemetery, now in Wayland.

Children

i.	JOHN,	bp.____1634,Dunhead,Wilts.(Utah G.& H.Mag.,Vol.20).
ii.	Thomas,	b.ca.1636,prob.Dunhead.Believed d.young.
iii.	Hannah,	b.28 Nov.,1639; m.as 2nd wife JAMES PENDLETON, whose dau.MARY (by first wife) m.WILLIAM (1) BRITTON.
iv.	Sarah,	b.17 Mar.,1643,Sudbury;m.John Kettle.
v.	Joseph,	b.10 July,1645,Sudbury; d.1676.
?	Edmund,	birth not recorded, but prob.belongs in this family; m.(1) Dorothy Maun, (2) Rebecca _____.

As noted in the THOMAS GOODENOW foreword, EDMUND (1) came in the ship "Confidence", sailing from Southampton in April,1638. He is listed as 27 years of age and as a husbandman from Dunhead,Wilts. He brought with him his wife ANN and two sons JOHN (2) and Thomas, and a "servant" named Richard Sanger.

He settled in Sudbury and was assigned a house lot on the "north street," the third east of the meeting-house and adjoining that of John Haynes. The oldest Sudbury settlements were on the east side of the Sudbury River. This part was set off in 1780 as East Sudbury, and the name changed to Wayland in 1835. EDMUND, however, soon removed to the west side of the river, and he is thought to have been the builder of the Goodenow Garrison House. (Owing to the Indian menace, certain houses were fortified for defence, and neighbors could repair to them when an attack seemed imminent. The most serious attack occurred in 1676, when some prominent citizens were killed. A monument now marks the location of "The Fight." It is in South Sudbury, near the Boston-Worcester highway).

EDMUND (1) was made freeman 13 May,1640. He repeatedly represented Sudbury in the General Court, was a captain of the Town Militia, and was one of those appointed to lay out the Sudbury lands. He survived his brother THOMAS by more than 20 years, and as he remained in Sudbury when THOMAS moved to Marlboro EDMUND perhaps left the more definite impression on the life of his community. But all three brothers were good citizens.

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Inscriptions on the horizontal gravestones in the Wayland cemetery:

"Here lyeth ye pretious dust of that emenant sarvant of God, Cap.Edmund Goodenow who dyed ye 77 yeare of his ayge,April ye 6th,1683."
"Here lyeth ye body of Anne, ye wife of Cap.Edmund Goodenow who dyed ye 9th of March,1676, aged 67 years."

JOHN (2),
bp._____,1634,Dunhead,Wilts.
d. 6 Aug.,1721,Sudbury,Mass.

m.19 Sep.,1656,Sudbury,Mass.,

MARY AXTELL, dau.of THOMAS & MARY (_____) AXTELL,
bp.23 Sep.,1639,Berkhampstead,Herts.(Axtell report says 25 Sep.)
d.14 Apr.,1704,Sudbury,Mass.

Children
(all born at Sudbury).

i.	Hannah,	b.15 Dec.,1657; m.James Smith.
ii.	Mary,	b.19 Oct.,1659;
iii.	Edmund.	b.16 Oct.,1661;
iv.	Sarah,	b.26 Feb.,1663-4;d. 5 Jan.,1665-6.
v.	Sarah,	b. 2 July,1666; m.William Walker.
vi.	John,	b. 9 Sep.,1670; m.Ruth Willis ca.1690.
vii.	ELIZABETH,	b.18 Nov.,1672; m.JOSIAH HAYDEN. (See below).
viii.	Joseph,	b. 1 Dec.,1674;
ix.	Ebenezer,	b. 6 June,1676;
x.	Lydia,	b.18 Oct.,1678;
xi.	Mary,	b. 8 Nov.,1680; m.Joseph Patterson.

The wife of JOHN (2) was said by Savage and other writers to have been the widow of THOMAS AXTELL (i.e.,the mother of the real wife), and in spite of irreconcilable dates this error has been perpetuated. It was probably due to the fact that the baptism of the daughter MARY had not then been found, and also perhaps to the fact that a second daughter Mary is found on the Sudbury Birth Records, the date of birth being 1 June,1644 (a twin of Lydia, another daughter born on the same date). As JOHN (2) GOODENOW and MARY AXTELL were m.19 Sep.,1656, it was probably argued that the bride could not have been the Mary b.1644 and might therefore have been her mother, from which conjecture grew the statement that this was definitely the case.

The name of JOHN (2) does not appear on the public records as often as that of his father. He was probably well occupied in looking after his large family.

ELIZABETH (3),
b.18 Nov.,1672,Sudbury,Mass.
d._____;probably at Sudbury,Mass.

m. 6 Mar.,1691 (recorded at Sudbury),

JOSIAH HAYDEN, son of JOHN & HANNAH (AMES) HAYDEN,
b.19 June,1669,Braintree,Mass.
d. 9 Dec.,1730,Sudbury,Mass.

For Children see HAYDEN record.

A X T E L L

Descent of Ezra Holton from
Thomas Axtell of Gt.Berkhampstead,Herts.

		Residence.
Thomas (1)	and Mary _____	(Gt.Berkhampstead,Eng. (Sudbury,Mass.
Mary (2)	and John Goodnow	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Goodnow (3)	and Josiah Hayden	Sudbury,Mass.
Ruth Hayden (4)	and Deliverance Parmenter	Sudbury,Mass.
Elizabeth Parmenter(5)	and Thomas Shattuck	(Westboro,Mass. (Petersham,Mass. (Harvard,Mass.
Lydia Shattuck (6)	and Lemuel Holton	Northfield,Mass.
Ezra Holton (7)	and Anner Phillips	(Brandon,Vt. (Randolph,Vt. (Soperton,Ont.

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Authorities

N.E.Hist. & Gen.Register,53:227. Article by S.J.Axtell,quoting from English Records.
Sudbury,Mass.,Vital Records.
Middlesex Co.,Mass.,Probate Records.
History of Sudbury,Mass.
Pope's "Pioneers of Massachusetts."

THOMAS (1),
believed to have been the Thomas, son of William, who was bap.26 Jan., 1619,at St.Peter's Church,Great Berkhampstead,Herts.
d._____,1646, Sudbury,Mass.

m.ca.1638,probably Herts.,but no record at St.Peter's,

MARY _____ (surname perhaps Rice. See below),
b._____
d.po.4 Sep.,1672 (date of will of her 2nd husband, John Maynard of Sudbury).

Children.

(First 2 bp. at St.Peter's, Gt.Berkhampstead, last 2 recorded at Sudbury).

i. MARY, bp.25 Sep.,1639; m.JOHN GOODNOW.(See below).
ii. Henry, bp.15 Oct.,1641; brought to New England as an infant; m. Hannah Merriam and lived in Marlboro; killed by Indians in 1677. His son Daniel went to North Carolina for a short time, and was recognized there as a relative by another Axtell family who were very prominent there. Daniel soon returned to New England and settled in Berkeley (then part of Taunton).
iii. (Mary,
iv. (Lydia, twins b. 1 June,1644, Sudbury.

The fact that there were two daughters named Mary has confused some writers and caused them to jump to the conclusion that the earlier Mary died young, which was not the case. Many instances are found in which two children bore the same name and both lived to adult age. They were sometimes designated as "the elder" and "the younger." The assumption that the elder MARY died young led in this case to another error; namely, that it was the widowed mother MARY AXTELL who married JOHN GOODNOW in 1656, whereas the Sudbury records show that she married John Maynard later in the year in which her first husband died. The twins may have taken the name of their stepfather, as in his will he mentions his daughter Lydia and does not call her "daughter-in-law" (the old term for stepdaughter). John Maynard was a good citizen, and the present town of Maynard,Mass. (set off in part from Sudbury) took its name from his descendants.

S.J.Axtell of Kalamazoo,Mich., in his interesting article on the origin of the family, stated that the earliest record of the name he had found was in 1535, when the "bons hommes" of an Augustinian monastery at Gatesden,Herts, made over their property to King Henry VIII, and among the signers of the deed was one John Axstyl. As this was in the county where the family of THOMAS (1) is found, the signer was probably a kinsman. The parish registers of England date back only to 1538, but in 1539 and 1541 we find the baptisms of John and William Axstyl respectively, both being sons of a John Axstyl. From 1541 to 1614 there are found several entries in the Axstyl-Axtell name, but they do not show any continuous record from which a lineage can be deduced. No doubt some of the kinsmen lived in other parishes. However, in 1614 the register of St.Peter's at Great Berkhampstead shows two families, of whom both fathers bear the name William. One of these has a son Thomas, bp.26 Jan.,1619, who is in all probability THOMAS (1), who came to New England and settled in Sudbury. This is thought to have been the case, because in 1639 and 1641 two children of Thomas were baptized at the same church, bearing the names of the children our THOMAS brought to New England, and then the record of this family ceases on the parish register. Another point that makes the theory almost certain is that in Sudbury Edmund Rice and his son, who also came from Berkhampstead, seem to have been close friends and neighbors of the widow of THOMAS AXTELL. The will of THOMAS left everything to MARY for the bringing up of the children. It was Edmund Rice

who helped settle the estate for her, and he and his son lived on the two home lots west of John Maynard's on the north road in Sudbury (now in Wayland). It has therefore been conjectured that MARY was a relative and perhaps a daughter of Edmund Rice. Although Rice came to New England from Gt.Berkhampstead, it has been shown that he had not been a resident of that parish for very long. Some of the nearby parishes might show whether he had a daughter Mary of suitable age to have married THOMAS AXTELL about 1638, and the marriage record might even be found. The settlement of Edmund's estate does not show MARY as a daughter, but she might have received her share when she was left a widow with her four small children.

THOMAS (1) lived less than 5 years after his arrival in New England, and must have been under 30 at the time of his death. His estate was small.

The baptismal records of St.Peter's show the following entries which supposedly belong to WILLIAM, father of THOMAS (1):

John, bp.14 Aug.,1614)
William, bp. 1 Dec. 1616)
THOMAS, bp.26 Jan. 1618-9) all sons of a William Axstel
Daniel, bp.26 May, 1622)
Samuel, bp.15 Dec. 1624)

There were also two girls, each with father William, whose baptisms are very close in dates. One of these was doubtless sister to the boys in the above list, but it is impossible to say which. Mr.S.J.Axtell of Kalamazoo stated that Daniel, mentioned above, was a colonel in Cromwell's army, and that he was later executed as a regicide of King Charles I.

MARY (2),
bp.25 Sep.,1639,St.Peter's Church, Gt.Berkhampstead,Hertfordshire.
d.14 April,1704, Sudbury,Mass.

m.19 Sep.,1656, Sudbury,Mass.

JOHN GOODNOW, son of EDMUND & ANN (_____) GOODNOW,
bp._____1634,Dunhead,Wilts.
d. 6 Aug.,1721,Sudbury,Mass.

For Children see GOODNOW record.

Appendix I.

LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON, 1817-1880.

HIS BOYHOOD.

Luther Hamilton Holton was the fourth child of Ezra and Anner (Phillips) Holton, who came to Canada from Vermont in 1811 and settled near Sheffield's Corners, later Soperton, a few miles north of Lansdowne, Ontario.

The parents were both children of Western Massachusetts farmers. They were stepbrother and stepsister; as a result of separate migrations, Anner's father and Ezra's mother were both residents of Brandon, Vermont, when, in 1803, he became her third husband and she his fourth wife. Ezra was than 17, Anner about 13. Four years later they were married, and four years later still they came to Ontario, under the aegis of Ezra's cousin Levi Soper and other members of Mrs. Soper's family, the Flints.

We know very little about Ezra. He was a man of some education, for he acted as village schoolmaster. Presumably he had a farm, but even that is not certain. He was slightly under 40 when he died in 1824, leaving his widow with six children, the oldest 16, the youngest posthumous. Luther, born in 1817, was then 7 years old.

The next few years must have been difficult ones for Anner. She remarried eventually, but probably not for some time. The oldest son, Ezra William, was 14 when his father died. He went to work as a clerk, first locally with the Sopers and then in Belleville with the Flints. After two years Luther, aged 9, set out for Montreal.

Why did he go there, and with whom did he spend the rest of his boyhood? Most of his biographical notices shed no light on this question. Some of them say that Luther moved to Montreal in 1826 with his parents, which is definitely incorrect, and others ignore the whole matter. He certainly did not go to the big city in the role of Dick Whittington or a Horatio Alger hero. The country boy who became a wealthy man and a nationally known figure before he was 35 could hardly have spent his formative years in an orphan asylum or the 1830 equivalent of a Y.M.C.A. There must have been a good angel somewhere, but who was it?

I had never heard any family stories that would throw any light on the question, but the answer seemed almost self-evident. All three of Anner's sisters were probably in Montreal at the time of Luther's arrival. In 1807, eight months before Anner's own marriage, her sister Submit had married William Forbes, who had in due course become a prosperous merchant. In 1819 the youngest sister, Cynthia, had married Moses Haskell Gilbert, another Montreal merchant, younger than William and not so well established. The third sister, the spinster Content, was or soon after became a member of the Forbes household.

It seemed most probable that Luther had been practically adopted into the Forbes family. The family consisted mainly of women, since two of the three Forbes sons had died in childhood. What could be more reasonable than to suppose that Luther had William to thank for his education and his initiation into the business life of Montreal? The fact that he later married William's daughter Eliza was a neat bit of confirmatory evidence. So I was considerably surprised when I came across an obituary (Dominion Annual Register for 1880-1) that disposed

of the whole problem in a sentence. "Early in his life he went to Montreal, where he lived with his uncle, a Mr. Gilbert, and attended Dr. Workman's school, on leaving which he entered the office of his uncle, a lumber merchant. About 1836 he joined the establishment of Henderson & Hooker, of which he soon became manager and ultimately a partner". Apparently it was Aunt Cynthia and not Aunt Submit who was the good angel, though of course the Forbeses may very well have had a hand in the affair.

Dr.Workman's school was a well-known one, and Luther no doubt was given a good education and learned the ways of the growing city. Moses Gilbert was 36 when Luther joined the family, and Cynthia 30. They were both Vermonters, though they had probably met and certainly married in Montreal. There were only two children, the three-year-old Ebenezer and the baby Cynthia (who may not even have been born when Luther arrived; her birthdate was September 1826). The household may also have included Moses' parents, Solomon and Thankful Gilbert; it was in Montreal that Solomon died three years later.

(Perhaps Luther and his uncle both had their dreams of the future, but one thing I am sure neither of them dreamed - that 60-odd years later Moses's grandson would marry Luther's granddaughter, and that 60-odd years later still their mutual great-grandson would spend his declining years trying to write a book about each of them).

EARLY CAREER.

Henderson & Hooker were "forwarders", and forwarding was an important feature of Montreal business. Transportation was still primitive. Roads were few and poor, railways non-existent, the first river

steamers and the first St.Lawrence canals just coming into being. Distribution of goods to the hinterland was still carried on pretty much by the methods that had served the fur traders - bateaux and Durham boats for the rivers, wagons for the portages and overland hauls. (Bateaux were sharp-ended, flat-bottomed boats, Durham boats a sort of canal barge). Wheat came down the St.Lawrence rapids on rafts. The forwarders received shipments from overseas and distributed the goods to local agents upcountry. (The original Richard Cartwright of Kingston was one of the earliest and most prominent). In return, through the same agents, they collected the local produce - grain, timber, potash, etc.- for sale in Montreal or shipment elsewhere.

It was a complicated and sometimes lucrative business, with a strong element of barter and featured by long-term credits at high interest rates. Montreal had a monopoly, but competition between Montreal firms was severe. For a bright young man it offered excellent opportunities to learn the details not only of merchandizing but of the whole Canadian scene, and especially the problems of transportation, which, then as now, lay at the heart of the Canadian economy.

Luther was a bright young man. His biggest forward step was not made until about 1853, and I know little about the steps that preceded it, but they must have been long enough and numerous enough to put him in solid position for the long stride. For a few flashing years he was a railroad builder, and for the last twenty or more his primary interest was in politics, but for all his adult life he was a Montreal business man, and his later accolades were largely those of the Montreal business world.

There was probably nothing sensational about the fourteen years between 1836 and 1850. He married Eliza Forbes in 1839, at 22. He became manager of Henderson & Hooker, and the firm in due course became Hooker & Holton. He must have made his mark quickly and firmly. It was a young man's town and a young man's era. A surprising number of the best-known political and financial figures got to the top in their 30's or early 40's. In 1846, at 29, Luther was one of the founders and directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank; he held his directorship for 27 years. By 1850, it can be assumed, he was a substantial business man, an authentic expert on Canadian transportation problems, and a definite figure in the Montreal community. It was in that year that he bought the property, well out in the suburbs, on which he shortly afterwards erected his Sherbrooke Street house. He was then 33.

It is quite certain, too, that during this period the foundations of his political career were well and truly laid. The 40's were an exciting decade politically. The Rebellions of 1837 had been followed by the Durham Report of 1839 and the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. Canada in theory had responsible government, and it had a ministry (Baldwin-Lafontaine) determined to put the theory into practice. In both parts of the new province the privileged groups, the Family Compact in Canada West and the Tory element in Montreal, were fighting a rearguard action to keep power and its fruits in their own hands. In both parts the leftist element included most of the newer immigrants, from the States and elsewhere - notably, in Canada West, the now numerous and vocal Ulster Orangemen - and in Canada East it also included the heirs of Papineau, the Rouges.

The Governors General of the period had no easy time of it. They were supposed to act constitutionally on the advice of their ministers, and also to obey instructions from London. Their sympathies were usually with the stridently "loyal" colonials rather than with the unwashed democrats who elected the majorities, and it was not until after the arrival of Lord Elgin in 1847 that responsible government became an established fact. The Rebellion Losses Bill of 1849 inspired the Tory riots that burned the Parliament Buildings, rotten-egged the Governor, and ended Montreal's five-year period of glory as the Canadian capital. The riots also ended the Tories.

Luther took an active interest in these proceedings. During the years when Montreal was the seat of government (I quote from the Toronto Globe's obituary) "he was a constant attendant at the Parliamentary debates; he became personally acquainted with the leading men on both sides of the House; and no shadow of doubt remained as to the side on which his influence should be cast.... In the long contest with Sir Charles Metcalfe and his Tory ministers for Responsible Government from 1843 to 1848, Mr.Holton did great service in Montreal to the popular cause.... and when Lord Elgin arrived, and the Tories in their desperation burned down the Parliament Buildings, and stoned Lord Elgin out of the city, the Government of the day received his earnest and valuable support!"

At this time he was definitely classified as a Rouge. I do not think that this implies that he was behind the barricades at St. Denis in the '37; the term had broadened down to include a group who corresponded to the European liberals of the 1840's, and who for the most part matured into ordinary Liberals. But it did still apply mainly

to French Canadians, and its application to Luther seems to indicate that he was on excellent terms with the French element. He was also-for a Montrealer - unusually sympathetic with the oppressed yokels of Canada West; after all, his mother was still a farmer's wife in Leeds County and his brother a merchant in Belleville. These were qualities that would certainly help to get him votes later on, but it is somewhat surprising that they were no apparent hindrance to his business career. He no doubt had the politician's talent for making wide and varied acquaintances, but he also impressed people of all classes as a forthright, down-to-earth, clear-thinking and straight-speaking man of affairs. He must have had Personality as well as Brains.

One other episode, partly political, partly economic, requires mention. The years 1846-9 saw Canada's first real depression. Up to that time the basis of her external trade, by which her imports had been financed, had been the export of timber to Britain under a generous preferential tariff. More recently there had been a large increase in exports to the United States; New York, Chicago, and the chain of rapidly growing cities in between had offered an insatiable market for nearly everything Canada could produce. The change came with the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846, which gave Britain almost complete free trade. The British timber buyers, themselves in the throes of a great depression, turned joyfully to the cheaper and better products of the Baltic countries. In the same year the U.S. increased its tariffs substantially and practically destroyed our American markets.

By 1849 the Montreal business men were desperate. The depression (like all depressions) seemed to have no possibility of an end. Politically, they faced a bleak future, dominated by the French

at home and by the "democrats" (still a term of opprobrium) in the country as a whole. They felt themselves deserted by God,man, and the British Government, and they could see only one avenue of escape. In October appeared the Annexation Manifesto, advocating union with the United States. It was signed mainly by the mercantile Tories of Montreal (including Alexander Galt, some Redpaths, and a whole covey of Molsons), but also by a number of irreconcilable Rouges. It was signed, too, for reasons now obscure, by Luther Holton. He was certainly neither a Tory nor an irreconcilable, but on this occasion he seems to have reacted as a Montreal business man.

A.R.M.Lower, whose "Colony to Nation" has furnished much of my background, has strong words for the incident. "The Montreal variety of Canadian Toryism, no longer able to wring profits from the country it had brought to the verge of revolution, amply demonstrated that its 'patriotism' was exactly equivalent to self-interest, and forfeited forever any special character as a 'loyal' element." Perhaps, however, it helped to blow away some vapors and clear the air. In any event, the depression of 1846-9 was very soon succeeded by the railway boom of the 1850's.

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RAILWAY BUILDING.

In 1850 Canada had 66 miles of railways. In the next decade it added more than 2000 miles. The change, produced largely by English capital, had far-reaching and permanent effects on the whole Canadian structure, physical, financial, and political.

The 1840's were a decade of plans, schemes, discussions, and charters, with an almost entire absence of actual construction. The

first railway, completed in 1836, had been the Champlain and St.Lawrence, a 15-mile line from Laprairie to Chambly, designed to shorten the trip from Montreal to New York by eliminating the Sorel detour and bypassing the rapids of the Richelieu. Most of the early railroads, projected and built, were of somewhat similar type. They were known as "portage railroads"; they were merely cutoffs or feeders in a transportation system still based mainly on the water routes.

The first more ambitious project, the line from Montreal to Portland, was a double-barrelled affair. It had two incentives - Montreal's desire for access to an ice-free port and Portland's desire to get its share of the hinterland trade; and it had two titles - the St.Lawrence & Atlantic in Quebec, the Atlantic & St.Lawrence in Maine. The moving spirit at the Canadian end was Alexander Galt, one of Montreal's up-and-coming business men. He had an additional incentive of his own. He had acquired by government grant a large part of the Eastern Townships, and a line through Sherbrooke and Richmond would greatly enhance the value of his holdings. Another important cog in the wheel was a Polish engineer, Casimir Gzowski, a recent arrival from the States, who provided most of the technical knowledge. A third prominent member was Luther Holton.

The St.L.& A. was incorporated in 1845, and Galt went to England in that year and raised considerable capital. But 1846-7 saw the end of England's own railway boom, and in fact a depression that amounted to a general collapse. Railway shares were in bad odor, and stayed in that condition for a good while. (Half a century later, when they hunted the Snark, they "threatened its life with a railway share").

Most of Galt's money failed to materialize, and he had to turn to the Canadian Government. The Guarantee Act of 1849 set up conditions under which the Government would guarantee railway bonds, and the £400,000 that went to the St.L.& A. was the first drop in an enormous bucket into which the sap is still dripping. Construction was begun in 1848, and the line was finished in 1853. The American section was built independently.

Two other lines, both completed in 1855, require brief notice. One was the Northern, from Toronto to Collingwood, a large-scale "portage road" designed to link Lake Ontario to Lake Huron and provide a connection with the water routes to Chicago and the west. The other was the Great Western, under Allan MacNab of Hamilton. This ran from Niagara Falls through Hamilton and London to Windsor, with a branch to Toronto. It connected at each end with American lines, and was expected to compete successfully for through traffic with the longer route around the south side of Lake Erie. It would also serve the whole Southwestern Ontario peninsula, and would connect at Toronto with whatever network might develop in eastern Ontario and Quebec.

The schemes for a bigger Canadian railway had been in the air for some time. What was envisaged was a through line, a major artery, from somewhere on tidewater - preferably Halifax or St.John - to the tip of the peninsula at Windsor or Sarnia. It was to be the grand trunk railway (the phrase was in common use long before the company of that name was formed) to which all the others would be tributary. It was not merely to be the main Canadian line; through its connections at Detroit it was hoped that it would handle most of the traffic of the American Northwest.

(One of the peculiar quirks of those days was the conviction that railways would eventually supersede water transport. Among the more original suggestions was a new short route to Europe, consisting of a railway from Portland to the tip of Cape Breton, a water jump to Cape Ray, a railway along the south coast of Newfoundland, a water jump from St.John's to Galway, rail to Dublin, and water to Holyhead. Owing to the much smaller water distances this would become the main route from America to Europe, and New York and Boston would be reduced to second-class ports. It is fortunate that the promoters did not think in modern Great Circle terms; their lines would have run up through Ungava, over the Greenland ice cap, and across Iceland).

The plans had made a fair amount of progress by the early 50's. The Maritimes, it is true, had got nowhere in particular. Their only real hope of a line to Montreal was to get it built by the British Government as a semi-military measure. Halifax and St.John could not agree on a route, and successive Colonial Secretaries could not agree with either of them or with each other. But in Canada, with the St.L. & A. nearly finished and the Great Western well advanced, the only gap between Portland and Windsor was the Montreal-Toronto section. This was covered by two projected railways, the Kingston & Toronto and the Montreal & Kingston. The latter had Holton as its president and Galt as vice-president: it would be a simple extension of the St.L.& A. The charter was granted in August,1861.

At this point in the drama the heavies came on stage. They were the English contracting firm of Peto,Brassey, Betts, & Jackson, and their financial backers Baring Bros. and Glyn,Mills, & Co. The contractors had been building railways all over the world, and were

looking eagerly for new fields. Sir Francis Hincks went to London in 1852, on behalf of the Canadian Government, in connection with the proposed imperially guaranteed line from Halifax. The proposal was shelved, but on his visit Hincks fell into the hands of the Brassey firm and agreed to let them organize a company to build a line from Montreal to Hamilton. Men, money, and material were to be poured into Canada on a scale that left the legislators breathless.

Meanwhile, Luther still had the Montreal & Kingston. The charter, granted in August,1851, had been suspended soon afterward, while the imperial project was under discussion, but when the latter was abondoned the charter came into effect; the stock was subscribed and surveys started. Actually, the motive in renewing the charter seems to have been to allow the Brassey firm to get control of the company, but Holton, Galt, and D.L.Macpherson acted quickly and soon had most of the shares in their hands. An amalgamation of the M.& K. with the St.L. & A. was authorized, and the Canadian group countered the Brasseys with an offer to the Government to build the railway themselves, largely with Canadian money.

It is interesting, if futile, to speculate on what would have happened if the offer had been accepted. Canada would probably have had a better railway, built and operated with a keener eye to Canadian conditions. It would have been spared three-quarters of a century of bitter bickering with English investors, and it might have saved a good many millions of public funds. Again, it might not. The Grand Trunk was a heavy millstone around the Canadian neck, but possibly a domestic millstone might have been just as heavy, if slightly less irksome. To change the metaphor, Canada spent a long time in the

Grand Trunk frying-pan, but how hot the fire would have been is anybody's guess.

Anyway, the offer was not accepted. The Brassey promises were too glittering to be ignored. The rights of the Gzowski-Galt-Holton-Macpherson group in the M.& K. were taken care of by a promise that an amalgamation of the new railway and the St.L.& A. would be arranged, and that the vital connection, a bridge at Montreal, would be built. The legislation incorporating the Grand Trunk was passed in 1853. The charters of the Montreal & Kingston and Kingston & Toronto were revoked, but their various interests were taken into the new corporation. The Gzowski group were now on the inside.

From the start the Government, which was heavily involved by its guarantees, was well represented on the directorate. Holton and Galt were among the original Government nominees in 1852, but they resigned a few months later, about the time that the final arrangements were made and the charter went into effect. Their presence on the board would no doubt have put them in an ambiguous position, for very soon after this the Gzowski group sought and obtained the contract to build the extension of the railway from Toronto to Sarnia. The original terminus, as noted above, had been Hamilton, but this would have been a definite invasion of Great Western territory, and a more northerly route was therefore adopted. (This was still, as MacNab protested vigorously, an infringement of the G.W. charter rights, and it of course superseded the G.W. as the Toronto-Detroit link). The partly built Toronto & Guelph Railway was taken over, and from Guelph the road ran through Stratford to Sarnia. The Montreal-Toronto section was opened in 1856, and the extension in 1859. The Victoria Bridge (a real engineering achievement) was completed in 1860.

The Sarnia contract was a lucrative one, and the four partners "all made fortunes!" The organization broke up after its completion. Gzowski and Macpherson, who were by this time Torontonians (Macpherson was a Scotch-born Montreal "forwarder" who moved to Toronto in 1853) continued in the contracting business for some time, but Macpherson shortly entered politics and died a senator. Galt, who had been in the House as early as 1849, returned to it and played a prominent part in several ministries. Luther Holton, who had been first elected in 1854 but lost his seat in 1857, also devoted the rest of his life mainly to politics. He was by no means excessively rich, but he had a comfortable income with which he was content, and his later business activities were a matter of choice rather than of any necessity. It is worth noting that at the time of their "retirement" Galt and Holton were 41, Macpherson 40. Gzowski, who was about 45, continued his successful engineering career. All except Holton were eventually knighted.

For a good many years before and after Confederation, Canadian politics and Canadian railways were intimately intermingled, with results that were seldom edifying. To some extent this was inevitable. It was an era when everyone who was anyone had a finger in the railway pie; a legislature composed of members who had no financial interest in railways would have been a collection of simple nonentities. The system grew more elaborate as it went along; it was under Macdonald that it became impossible to deal with the Government without earmarking a substantial part of the proceeds for the party chest, and greasing some other wheels as well. But even in Luther Holton's period the method of financing the railways by offering stock to the public, dissipating much of the money in fat contracts to the insiders, and falling back on the Government to

cover the deficits, was getting a firm foothold. In the case of the Grand Trunk there were some extenuating circumstances. A world-famous firm of English contractors, backed by two great international banking houses and acting with the blessing of the British Government, was practically forcing a hundred million dollars on a surprised but not unwilling colony. The manna was falling. What was an active lad with a good supply of baskets supposed to do - sit and watch it?

The Grand Trunk was in hot water through most of its life. It was built on English lines, to specifications which were often too elaborate, too expensive, and ill-suited to the Canadian climate and topography. The original tracks and rolling stock were broad gauge, and had to be altered later to standard gauge at terrific expense. In its eagerness to tap the American territories - a hopeless bid, since the American roads had far too long a start - it neglected the local traffic which was its greatest potential asset. It suffered from long-range management, and from the ever-increasing weight of its load of bonds and preference stock. It is rather startling to reflect that, out of all those who played in that long-drawn-out poker game, some of the local contractors were the only people who came out ahead. The Brassey firm lost money, the investors lost their shirts, and the Canadian Government went home in the cartoonists' barrel. All of them might well have looked with envious awe at the boy from Leeds County who sat in for a few hands, cashed a neat stack of chips, and bade them all a polite good night. He must have played the game according to the rules, and his descendants are justified in taking vicarious pride in the outcome, without inquiring too closely what the rules were.

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POLITICAL CAREER.

Luther Holton attained his first public office in 1850, when he ran for alderman in Ste.Anne's Ward, the ward that had elected his father-in-law, William Forbes, six months before his death in 1833. It was still a good district, though it later degenerated into the slum known as "Griffintown". How long he served I do not know. By 1854 he had moved into a larger field. In the general election of that year he won a seat in the Legislative Assembly, the lower house of the united provinces, as a member for Montreal.

Just here a short survey of the political situation may be in order. In the union of 1841, Canada East and West were each given 65 seats in the Assembly. This arrangement was intended to protect Ontario, the smaller province, from domination by the French and Montreal. By 1851, however, Ontario had passed Quebec in population, and Toronto was becoming the centre of a growing industrial area. The shoe was on the other foot, and henceforth the cry of "rep. by pop." was to be a feature of Ontario elections.

Party lines were not distinctly drawn. Each of the two sections had its right, centre, and left, but there was no close relationship between the corresponding pairs. In Quebec the English mercantile element was strongly Tory, the newer English-speaking settlers much farther to the left. The French ran the gamut from "bleu" to extreme "rouge", with a large moderate element, and within each group there was a wide range of willingness or unwillingness to cooperate with the English. In Ontario the original Loyalist-Tory core was now pretty well swamped by George Brown's "Clear Grits", especially in the southwest, but industrial Toronto was generating a swing back to conservatism.

The "Great Ministry" of Baldwin-Lafontaine (1848-51) had been a Reform ministry, a combination of left and centre against the right. Their main reforms accomplished, the two leaders retired simultaneously in 1851, leaving the much weaker team of Hincks and Morin to fill their shoes. The 1854 election left no one with a clear majority. Hincks and Morin tried to continue their Reform government, but they were beaten almost immediately in the House and forced to resign.

At this juncture the rising star of J.A.Macdonald, Kingston lawyer, began to twinkle. He realized the need of a new alignment. The extreme Tories had been beaten into submission, the Reformers were fairly well satisfied with their reforms. Quebec had found a new leader, Cartier, safely conservative and able to carry most of his compatriots with him. A coalition of centre and right was clearly indicated, and the Liberal-Conservative party came into being in 1854. The nominal leaders were Allan MacNab, the extreme Tory from Hamilton, and Morin of the defunct Reform government, but the powers behind were Macdonald and Cartier. The new grouping was: Government 100 (Morin French 46, Conservative ex-Tories 32, Hincks Reformers 22), Opposition 30 (Rouges 19, Clear Grits 11).

Luther was in opposition, but he used his term to good advantage. From the start he was a useful member of committees on finance and public works, and in course of time he became a leading authority on all such matters, as well as an outstanding expert on parliamentary practice and procedure. The distinctions between Government supporters and opponents were by no means clear-cut; the coalition pot was large enough to develop strong convection currents, and it came frequently to a boil. No prime minister could be sure what his majority would be on

any particular issue. The Grand Trunk was a "Conservative baby" and the opposition did not love it. Luther, with his Sarnia contract in full swing, could hardly have been violently anti-Grand Trunk, however Liberal his views on other matters. But any internal conflicts that may have torn him were presumably soothed in 1857. The general election cost him his seat and left him temporarily free to look after his own affairs.

The election also shook the Conservatives. Macdonald and Cartier now headed the Government in name as well as in fact, but their majority was reduced to 20, which, in the loose state of party loyalties, was no majority at all. In 1858 they were beaten in the House, and, after an unsuccessful attempt by Galt, George Brown was called on to form a Liberal government. Luther, though not a member of the House, became Minister of Public Works.

The new Brown-Dorion ministry lasted four days before losing its first vote. Brown appealed to the Governor, Sir Edmund Head, for a dissolution. Head refused it, thereby setting some inexact precedents for the more famous King-Byng set-to 68 years later. By a complicated manoeuvre which has come down in history as the "Double Shuffle", the Conservatives recovered the reins and held them for another four years.

Luther was not a candidate in the 1861 election, which gave Macdonald and Cartier majorities in both provinces, but in 1862 he was elected by acclamation to the Legislative Council, the upper house, which at that time was filled partly by election, partly by appointment. His constituency, the Victoria Division, comprised about three-quarters of the city of Montreal.

In 1862, impelled by various border incidents arising out of the American Civil War, the Government introduced the Militia Bill. The measures proposed were expensive and unpopular. Macdonald had already lost much of his Ontario support, and now the Cartier adherents broke away in large numbers. The bill was badly beaten, and the Government resigned in May,1862. It was succeeded by a Liberal regime headed by Sandfield Macdonald, a Scotch Catholic from Glengarry, and Sicotte, a Rouge. (Brown was too violently anti-Catholic to be acceptable to Quebec). This held power uneasily for another year, until in May,1863, its defeat in the House brought on another election.

The ministry was reorganized at this time, and Luther and Dorion were invited to join it, Luther as Minister of Finance, Dorion as head of the French wing. Luther resigned from the Council and contested Chateauguay. He won the seat, and held it for the rest of his life. The election, however, was a practical stalemate; the Liberals emerged with a majority of two.

The Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion ministry survived for a few months, but fell early in 1864. (Its fall marked the end of Luther's career as a minister; for the rest of his parliamentary term he was a private member). The Conservative government that succeeded it had an even shorter life. It was beaten in June, and the political machinery seemed to have reached a condition of complete deadlock. The Union had broken down, and some sort of federalization appeared to be the only cure. Ontario and Quebec were hopeless bedfellows.

There was no question of separate domicile; the choice lay between twin beds and the construction of a larger dormitory to include the Maritimes. The larger scheme was growing in favor, and to help bring

it about George Brown joined John A.Macdonald in a coalition government. He hated both Macdonald and Quebec as bitterly as they hated him, and he resigned from the cabinet within a few months, but he continued to support the project. With the help of Cartier in Quebec, Tupper in Nova Scotia, and Tilley in New Brunswick, and the cooperation of the British Government, Confederation became a fact in 1867.

To a good many Liberals the coalition was a "sell-out", and Holton and Dorion were of the number. They remained in opposition, both to the coalition and to the whole scheme of confederation. It is said that Luther's objections were to the details of the plan rather than to its general principles, but it was the details that were being discussed, and he fought them tooth and nail. It was the most controversial phase of his career. We may combine a proper respect for the undoubted sincerity of his views with a proper thankfulness that they did not prevail.

The first ministry of the new Dominion, elected in 1867, was officially a coalition under Sir John Macdonald, but the Liberals who entered it were soon remodelled into Conservatives. Those in opposition were still split into several factions. Luther remained active in Ottawa, but for a time he devoted part of his energies to the new provincial legislature. He was elected in 1871 to the Quebec Legislative Assembly as member for Montreal Centre, and led the English opposition group for three years, but thereafter he confined himself to the Dominion field- Chateauguay had reelected him in 1867 and 1872.

In 1873 the Pacific Scandal led to the overthrow of the Macconald government - Luther played a prominent part - and the ministry of Alexander Mackenzie was confirmed in an election early the following year. Luther was offered a cabinet post, but decided to remain a private

member. In a changing House, enlarged by contingents from three new provinces, he was rapidly becoming an Elder Statesman, and he preferred a position of independence as counsellor and critic. In 1878 the Conservatives returned to power, and for the next two years he played the same role from the opposition benches.

Meanwhile he continued his business activities. As already mentioned, he had been a director of the City & District Bank since its inception in 1846. He was its vice-president from 1869-71, and its president from 1871 to 1873, when he retired in order to give more attention to politics. He was a Harbour Commissioner of Montreal, and several times president of the Board of Trade. He was a governor of McGill University from 1876 until his death.

He died suddenly in Ottawa on March 14th,1880, at the age of 63. Parliament was in session, and he had dined at the Rideau Club with Mackenzie Bowell. (Bowell, a future Conservative prime minister, was a connection by marriage. Luther's nephew, C.P.Holton of Belleville, had married Bowell's daughter in 1872). Shortly after returning to his room in the Russell House he suffered a heart attack, and died in a few minutes.

His funeral in Montreal was a magnificent affair. It started from his Sherbrooke Street residence, with four thousand people ("irrespective of spectators") in attendance. The pall-bearers were six of his political friends: Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Francis Hincks, Alexander Mackenzie, Chief Justice Dorion, Edward Blake, and L.S.Huntingdon. The chief mourners were his son Edward; sons-in-law B.M.Britton and J.B. Learmont; nephews C.P. and W.E.Holton; cousin E.E.Gilbert; Dr.W.D.Sutherland and Messrs.Ford and Ross, relatives. The service was held in the

American Presbyterian Church. Luther had been a Unitarian, and through most of his married life he and Eliza had attended different churches. The American Presbyterian, which her father had helped to build, was chosen because of its much larger size.

(It must have been a cold walk through the snowy March streets. Perhaps, after it was over, the chief mourners were able to relax over a hot punch, and even joke a little. E.E.Gilbert and B.M.Britton were only distant connections, but they may have laughed at a slight case of puppy love among their offspring. Gilbert's 16-year-old son Philip and Britton's 13-year-old daughter Florence were known to think highly of each other).

The Globe of March 15th gave Luther a full two-column obituary on its front page, from which some of the facts for this article have been taken. (The obituary was no doubt written, in part at least, by George Brown, under whom Luther had served in the four-day ministry of 1858. It was just eleven days later that Brown was shot and fatally wounded by a discharged employee). But a more concise appraisal of the man and his political achievements is to be found in an editorial of the same day in the Montreal Witness:

> "By the death of the Hon. Luther Hamilton Holton, Canada has lost her wisest if not her most distinguished or most conspicuous parliamentarian. To the country Mr.Holton's name is familiar as that of the strictest of strict Liberals, an out-and-out party man, but yet it was held above reproach.... The high independence of character and of position which was his distinguishing trait admitted of no suspicion of any ulterior purpose in his behaviour. Sincere in his own political convictions, and thoroughly unswerving, he took for granted the same qualities in others, and his victories were won, not by any personal blandishment, either within or without the House, but by the force with which his arguments appealed to the reason. He spoke on no subject until he had completed a study of it, and then dealt with it generally in a few sentences, every word of which, however, was pregnant with meaning. Outside of the House, his name and presence, rather than any eloquence of which he was

possessed, carried the great influence which has done so much for the cause of Liberalism where it was so much needed - in his own province of Quebec. Within the House, before a deliberative body, where mere meretricious eloquence or pleasing loquacity counts for very much less than nothing in the long run, Mr.Holton's shortest utterances possessed great weight, and on parliamentary usage he was regarded as an oracle. His country will only regret that his hand has not been more directly concerned in the administration of her affairs. Never possessed with the mere desire of office for personal ends, he apparently came to believe that those who were more eager should be allowed to accept, and that a preponderance of ability outside of the Cabinet but in support if it, in the House, was not undesirable. Perhaps the most enduring monuments of his life will be the parliamentary knowledge which he has taught orally in the House, and the political Liberalism of the province of Quebec, of which he was such a stalwart pillar.... In so much of what has gone to make up the history of this country has he borne a part, that we can only briefly narrate the most conspicuous points..."

Luther and Eliza had six children, but there were no Holton grandchildren. Two sons and a daughter died in infancy, and the third son,Edward, was childless. (This is a curious parallel to the case of Luther's father-in-law, William Forbes, who had nine children but no Forbes grandchildren). Of the two remaining daughters, Amelia died in her 20's; her only son, Holton Learmont, was also childless. All Luther's living descendants are from his oldest daughter Mary, who founded the Britton branch, which fortunately is still a sturdy one.

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APPENDIX II. DESCENDANTS OF EZRA HOLTON & ANNER PHILLIPS HOLTON.

Relationships shown by numbers. For example, 2362 is the second child of 236, who is the sixth child of 23, who is the third child of 2, who is the second child of Ezra. Children of 2362 are 23621,etc. Descendants of daughters shown for one generation only. Present residences underlined. Completeness not guaranteed.

FIRST GENERATION.

EZRA HOLTON (1785-1824) b.Northfield,Mass.
m.1807 ANNER PHILLIPS (ca.1790-1858).

SECOND GENERATION.

1. LUCY EMILY HOLTON,1808-1834. b.Brandon,Vt.
m.____Anson Lee,
2. EZRA WILLIAM HOLTON,1810-1879. b.Randolph,Vt.
m.1836 Lucy Clement,1811-1883.
3. "M"(ary?) HOLTON,181 -184 . b.prob.Sheffield's Corners,Ont.
m.ante 1840 Cleveland P.Stafford.
4. LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON,1817-80. b.Sheffield's Corners,Ont.
m.1839 Eliza Forbes,1817-91.
5. CHARLES PHILLIP HOLTON,1819or20-50. b.Sheffield's Corners,Ont.
Unmarried, so far as known.
6. CYNTHIA CAROLINE HOLTON,1824or5-68. b.Sheffield's Corners,Ont.
m.1846 Henry Purdy Washburn,1815-78.

THIRD GENERATION.

11. HARRIET ANNA LEE,1827-47. b.
Unmarried.
12. CYNTHIA CONTENT LEE, b.
m.____ David Yeomans,
3 children:Ezra William 1859-,Lucy 1861-,David Asa 1864-.

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21. ELIZA JANE HOLTON,1840-1912. b.Belleville,Ont.
m.1866 John James Bloecker Flint,
22. GEORGE CLEMENT HOLTON,1842-78. b.Belleville.
m.1870 Augusta Ann Ross.
23. WILLIAM EZRA HOLTON,1846-95. b.Belleville.
m.1871 Mary Starling,
24. CHARLES PHILIP HOLTON,1849-1908. b.Belleville.
m.1872 Caroline Bowell.
25. JULIA HOLTON,1854-54. b.Belleville.

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31. ALLEN D.STAFFORD,1839or40-59. b.prob.Soperton,Ont.

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41. CHARLES HAMILTON HOLTON,1840-40. b. Montreal.
42. MARY ELIZA HOLTON,1841-1905. b.Montreal.
m.Byron Moffatt Britton,1833-1920.
43. EDWARD HOLTON,1843-1907. b. Montreal.
m._____Helen Ford,1848-1921.
44. JULIANNE HOLTON,1845-46. b. Montreal.
45. ALFRED HOOKER HOLTON,1847-48. b. Montreal.
46. AMELIA JANE HOLTON,1849-75. b. Montreal.
m.___ Joseph B.Learmont -1914 .

61. SAXON WASHBURN,1847-1930. b. Soperton,Ont.
m.1873 Araminta Washburn,
2 children: Florence 1874-1924,m.Walter Madill;Julia 1890-, m. Leslie B.Webster. 10 grandchildren.
62. LUTHER WASHBURN,1854-98. b. Soperton,Ont.
m.1878 Phoebe Seaman,
5 children: Maude 1880, Holton P.1881, Clinton 1882, Clarence 1885, Hazel 1888.

FOURTH GENERATION.

211. GERALD HASKINS FLINT,1872-72. b.Belleville.

221. MARY AUGUSTA HOLTON,1871-1920. b.Belleville.
m.1900 Ernst Maag,
222. EZRA WILLIAM HOLTON,1872-1941. b.Belleville.
m.1906 Edna Symington,
223. ISOBEL ROSS HOLTON,1876- . b.Belleville.
m.____Rev.Samuel L.Elberfeld,_____-1953. Westboro,Mass.
224. AGNES GERALDINE HOLTON,1878-78. b.Belleville.

231. WILLIAM STARLING HOLTON,1873-1902. b.Belleville.
Unmarried.
232. GEORGE CLEMENT HOLTON,1875-1937. b.Belleville.
m.1905 Edna Winchester Jones,
233. ALFRED JAMES STARLING HOLTON,1878-1936. b.Belleville.
Unmarried.
234. LUTHER HAMILTON,1880-1919. b.Belleville.
m.1902 Nellie Jacobson,
235. EDNA ELIZA MAE HOLTON,1885- b.Belleville.
m.1912 Albert Hobbs Seaver, Cohasset,Mass.
236. CORNELIUS STARLING HOLTON,1888- b.Belleville.
m.1910 Anna Quigley, Brooklyn,N.Y.
237. JOHN BANCROFT HOLTON,1890-1892-3, b.Belleville.
238. KATHLEEN HOLTON,1893-1928. b.Belleville.
Unmarried.

241. PHILIP CLEMENT HOLTON,1873-73. b.Belleville.
242. LUCY LOUISE HOLTON,1874- . b.Belleville.
Southampton West,Bermuda.

243. ELIZA FLINT HOLTON,1875-73. b.Belleville.
244. HARRIET HELEN HOLTON,1877-78. b.Belleville.

245. CHARLES MACKENZIE BOWELL HOLTON,1878- b.Belleville.
m._____Bessie Lockwood, R.R.5,Belleville.
246. GEORGE HAROLD HOLTON,1885- . b.Belleville.
m._____Minnie Wilson, Toronto.
247. ALBERT DOUGLAS HOLTON,1888- . b.Belleville.
m._____ Maud R.R.5,Belleville.

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421. EDWARD HOLTON BRITTON,1864-1909. b.Kingston,Ont.
Unmarried.
422. JULIA FLORENCE BRITTON,1866-1948. b.Kingston.
m.1891 Philip Holton Gilbert,1863-1941.
2 children:Geoffrey 1893-,Humphrey B.1898-.
423. MARY ALICE BRITTON,1867-1949. b.Kingston.
m.1894 C.Valentine Schuyler,
424. ANNIE LOUISE BRITTON,1870-1936. b.Kingston.
m.1894 Donald George MacPhail,1863-1918.
2 children:Mary 1895 m.D.M.Chown; Katharine 1897 m.J.R.Third.
425. FREDERICK NORMAN BRITTON,1872-1883. b.Kingston.
426. ELIZA HOLTON BRITTON,1874-1944. b.Kingston.
m.1901 C.A.Moss,(2)1921 Dr.A.H.Primrose.
427. CLARA MAUD BRITTON,1876-1937. b.Kingston.
m.1900 Louis Herbert May,1871- .
1 child:Byron B.1901.
428. MILLIE GERTRUDE BRITTON,1879-1935. b.Kingston.
m.1900 Reginald Walter Brock,1874-1935.
5 children:P.Willet 1902,B.Britton 1904,David H.1910, Thomas L. 1912,Philip H.G.1914.
429. ARTHUR HAMILTON BRITTON,1881- . b.Kingston.
m.1912 Marjorie Florence Spence,1889- . Toronto.
4 children:Franck H.1914,Amy D.1915,Dorothy F.1920-45, Donald M.1923.
461. HOLTON H.LEARMONT,1874?-1930. b.Montreal.
m. Margaret

FIFTH GENERATION.

2211. GEORGE ERNST MAAG.1901-07. b.Aaran,Switzerland.
2212. ERNST JACOB MAAG.1902- . b.Bloomington,Ill.
m.1932 Louise L.Dunlop, Pasadena,Cal.
2213. PAUL HOLTON MAAG.1903- . b.Bloomington,Ill.
m.1929 Catherine Miller, Los Angeles,Cal.
2 children: Marlene C.1931,daughter 1933.
2214. WILFRED BLEECKER MAAG,1905-41. b.Belleville,Ont.
2215. THEODORE FREDERIC MAAG.1906- . b.Pomona,Cal.
m.1930 Clara Ferguson, Monrovia,Calif.
2 children:Ernest L.1931, Wilfred.

2221. JOHN HERBERT HOLTON,1907- b.Sarnia,Ont.
m. Ruth Jeffers, Ste.Anne de Bellevue,Que.
2222. HELEN SYMINGTON HOLTON,1914- . b.Sarnia,Ont.
m. Donald Story, Pointe Claire,Que.

2231. JOHN ELBERFELD,1903- . b.Buffalo,N.Y.
m.1939 Catherine Kyes, Westboro,Mass.
2 children:Anne K.1941, John K.1945.
2232. FRANK HOLTON ELBERFELD,1905- . b.Danvers,Mass.
m.1930 Gertrude Olive Bailey, Ramsey,N.J.
1 child: Joan E.1937.
2233. RICHARD BOURNE ELBERFELD,1917- . b.Framingham,Mass.
Unmarried. Westboro,Mass.
2234. GEORGE ROSS ELBERFELD,1921- . b.New Bedford,Mass.
m.1943 Mary Pauline Barry, Tyngsboro,Mass.
2 children: David R.1945, Stephen B.1949.

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2321. DOROTHY HOLTON,1909- . b.Brooklyn,N.Y.
m.1937 Charles Abner Brooks, Mystic,Conn.
2322. BARBARA HOLTON,1913- . b.Great Neck,N.Y.
m.1939 Edward Byron Master, Maplewood,N.J.

2341. MARJORIE HOLTON,1904-04. b.Brooklyn.
2342. WILBUR STARLING HOLTON,1905- . b.Brooklyn.
m.1928 Irma Hoppe, Easton,Conn.
2343. HELEN HOLTON,1906- . b.Brooklyn.
m. John Harper, Teaneck,N.J.
2344. JEAN HOLTON,1910-1910. b.Brooklyn.
2345. LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON JR.,1912- b.Brooklyn.
m. Margaret Pennington,N.J.

2351. JOHN DUDLEY SEAVER,1913- b.Brooklyn.
m.1941 Millicent Leeds, Voorheesville,N.Y.
2 children:William Dudley 1943,Sally Starling 1946.
2352. ALICE HOLTON SEAVER,1916- . b.Brooklyn.
m.1938 Albert Neff (d.1953). Cohasset,Mass.
2 children: Gail Starling 1939,Jerry Michael 1940.

2361. CORNELIUS STARLING HOLTON JR.,1911-1950? b.Brooklyn.
m.
2362. JAMES ALFRED HOLTON,1913- . b.Brooklyn.
m. Valley Stream,N.Y.
2363. CHARLES MASON HOLTON,1917- b.Brooklyn.
m.
2364. MARY STARLING HOLTON,1922- b.Brooklyn.
m.1949 Joseph Edward Carley, Dumont,N.J.

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2461. BARBARA HOLTON, b.Belleville.
m. Hamilton,Ont.
2462. DONALD MACKENZIE HOLTON, b.Belleville.
m.1947 Andree Marie Patrice, New York City.
2463. CAROLYN GEORGINA HOLTON, b.Belleville.
m.1942 Walter Vernon England Toronto?
3 or 4 children.

2471. (daughter HOLTON. Married.
2472. MACKENZIE HOLTON, Married.
2473. BRUCE HOLTON.

SIXTH GENERATION

23211. NANCY BROOKS, 1938- . b.Great Neck,N.Y.
23212. JULIE BROOKS,1946- . b.Mystic,Conn.

23221. SUSAN MASTER,
23222. GEORGE HOLTON MASTER,
23223. ELLEN MASTER,

23421. GERALD STARLING HOLTON,1931- . b.Great Neck,N.Y.
23422. KATHLEEN HOLTON,

23431. MARJORIE HARPER,)
23432. JEAN HARPER,) b.Brooklyn and N.J.
23433. SHIRLEY HARPER,)
23434. JOHN HARPER)
23435. RICHARD HARPER)

23451. JANET HOLTON
23452. LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON 3RD

23611. (Child of Cornelius Starling Holton)
23651?

23621 JAMES ALFRED HOLTON JR.
23622. KATHLEEN HOLTON

23631. (Child of Charles Mason Holton)
23632. " " " " "
23633?

23641. (Child of Mary Starling Holton Carley)
23642. " " " " " "

24611. (Child of Barbara Holton _____)
24612. " " " " "
24613. " " " " "

24621. (Child of Donald Mackenzie Holton)
24622. " " " " "

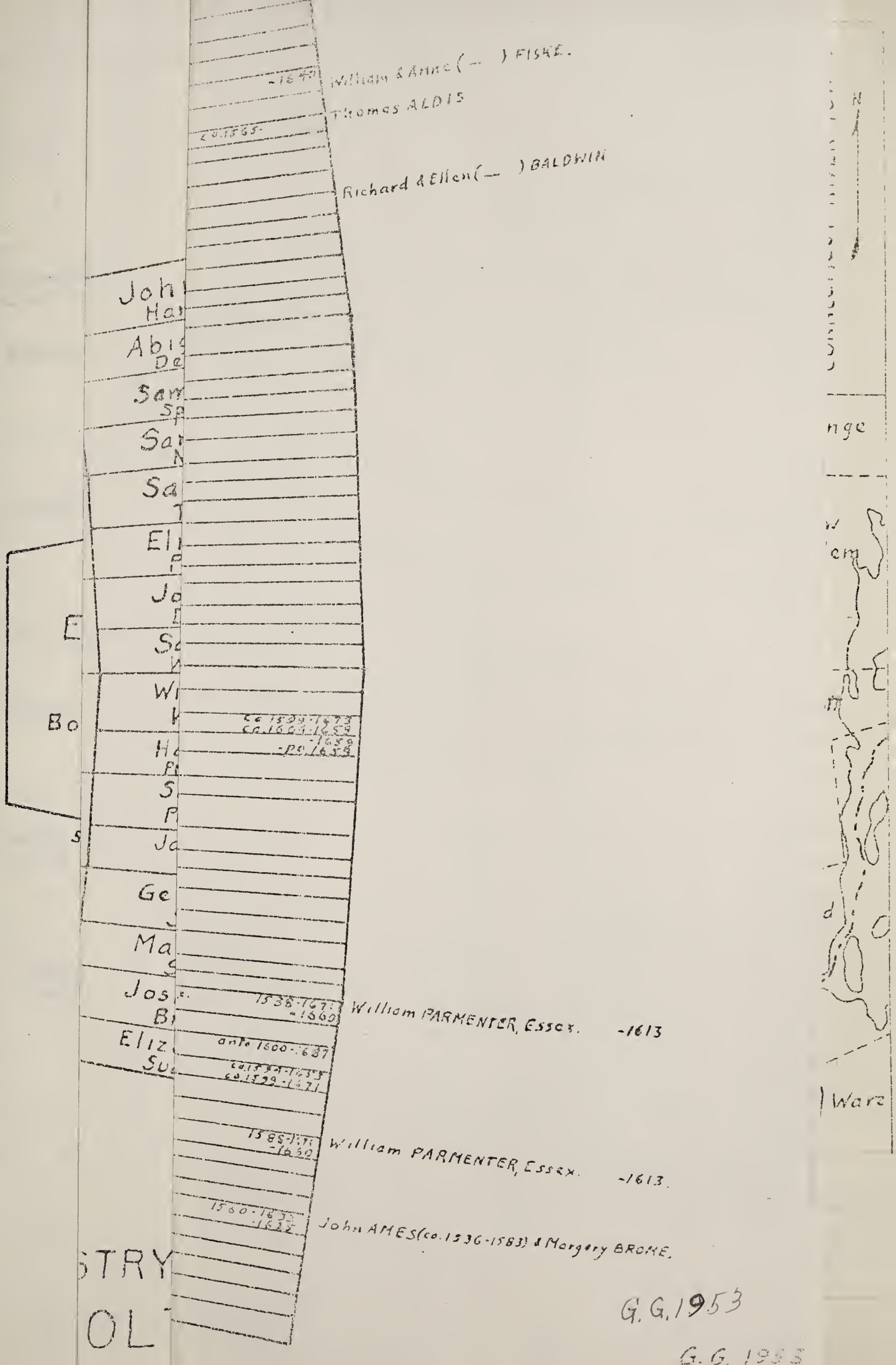
22211. JEFFERS HOLTON, b.Montreal.
22212. RUTH HOLTON b.Montreal.

Appendix III. Relationship of Holton Descendants to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
(From Holton Family Association Records).

. . . . . .

William Holton, 1610-1691
& Mary _____

John Holton, ca.1643-1712 & Abigail Fisher	brothers.	William Holton, ___-1711 & Sarah Marshfield.
William Holton, 1679-1755 & Abigail Edwards.	1st cousins.	Mary Holton, 1678-1705 & Ebenezer Strong.
William Holton, 1709-1798 & Bethiah Hall.	2nd cousins.	Mary Strong, 1701- & Benjamin Sheldon.
Lemuel Holton, 1749-1786 & Lydia Shattuck.	3rd cousins.	Mary Sheldon, 1732- & Joseph Lyman.
Ezra Holton, 1785-1824 & Anner Phillips.	4th cousins.	Joseph Lyman, 1767- & Anne Jean Robbins.
Luther H.Holton, 1817-1880 & Eliza Forbes.	5th cousins.	Catherine R.Lyman, 1825- & Warren Delano.
Mary E.Holton, 1841-1905 & Byron M.Britton.	6th cousins.	Sarah Delano & James Roosevelt.
Florence B.Gilbert, etc.	7th cousins.	Franklin D.Roosevelt, 1882-1945.



-1640
William & Anne (—) FISKE.
Thomas ALDIS
c.1565
Richard & Ellen (—) BALDWIN
Joh
Ha
Abi
De
Sam
Sp
Sa
N
Sa
T
El
P
Jo
E
Sa
W
Wi
Bo
ca.1599-1673
ca.1604-1659
-1659
-po.1659
Ha
P
S
P
Ja
Ge
Ma
Jos
B
1538-1671
-1660
William PARMENTER, Essex. -1613
Eliz
Su
ante 1600-1687
ca.1594-1653
ca.1599-1671
1585-1671
-1660
William PARMENTER, Essex. -1613.
1560-1633
-1632
John AMES (ca.1536-1583) & Margery BROME.
STRY
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G.G.1953
G.G. 1953
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ANCESTRY OF EZRA HOLTON

Ezra HOLTON
Born Northfield, Mass.
B.1785
D.1824

5th Circle - 16

Lemuel HOLTON
Northfield, Mass.
1749-1786

Lydia SHATTUCK
Petersham, Mass.
1760-po.1833

6th - 32

William HOLTON
Northampton, Mass.
1709-1798.

Bethiah HALL
Suffield, Conn
1713-1773

Thomas SHATTUCK
Marlboro, Mass.
1725-1803

Elizabeth PARMENTER
Sudbury, Mass.
1732-1798

7th - 64

William HOLTON
Dedham, Mass.
ca.1679-1755

Abigail EDWARDS
Northampton, Mass.
ca.1682-po.1749.

Samuel HALL
Taunton, Mass.
1664-1733

Sarah RISING
Suffield, Conn
1685-

John SHATTUCK
Watertown, Mass.
ca.1696-1759

Silence ALLEN
Prob. Sudbury, Mass.
-ant-1759.

Deliverance PARMENTER
Sudbury, Mass.
1709-ca.1785

Ruth HAYDEN
Sudbury, Mass.
1724-po.1787.

8th - 128

John HOLTON
Hartford, Conn. ca.1643-1712

Abigail FISHER 1649
Dedham, Mass. -po.1718

Samuel EDWARDS 1643
Springfield, Mass -1712

Sarah BOYKIN 1646
New Haven, Conn.

Samuel HALL ca.1643
Taunton, Mass -1690

Elizabeth WHITE. ca.1644
Prob. Dorchester, Mass ca.1707

John RISING ca.1660
Dorchester, Mass -1719

Sarah HALE 1665
Windsor, Conn. -1698

William SHATTUCK 1670
Watertown, Mass. -1744

Hannah UNDERWOOD ca.1672
Prob. Watertown, Mass. -ca.1717

Samuel ALLEN ca1660
Prob. Watertown, Mass -1720

Jane ROSS 1664(?)
Sudbury, Mass. ante 1720

George PARMENTER 1679
Sudbury, Mass -po.1738

Mary BURK 1680
Sudbury, Mass.

Josiah HAYDEN
Braintree, Mass 1669
-1730

Elizabeth GOODENOW
Sudbury, Mass. 1672

9th - 256

William HOLTON 1610-1691
Suffolk(?)
Mary -1691

Joshua FISHER ca1621-1672
Suffolk
Mary DIX ante 1625-1653
Suffolk

Alexander EDWARDS ca.1618-1690
Wales(?)
Sarah BALDWIN -1690
Bucks(?)

Gervais BOYKIN -1662
Kent
Isabel -1673
Eng.

George HALL
Gloucs.(?)
Mary -po.1669

Nicholas WHITE ca1618(?)-1697
Eng
Susanna HUMPHREY ca.1622(?)-

James RISING ca.1617-1684
Eng.
Elizabeth HINSDALE 1637(?)-1669

Timothy HALE ca.1642-1689

Sarah BARBER 1646-
Windsor, Conn.

John SHATTUCK
Watertown, Mass. 1647-1675

Ruth WHITNEY
Watertown, Mass 1645-po.1686

Thomas UNDERWOOD -1680

John ALLEN ca.1630(?)-1710
Sarah

James ROSS -1702
Scotland.

Henry GOODENOW ca.1602-1690
Sudbury, Mass.

George PARMENTER 1640-po.1693
Sudbury, Mass. ca.1647-1727

Hannah JOHNSON
Sudbury, Mass. 1656-1720

Richard BURK
Eng. or Ireland

Mary PARMENTER ca.1640-1693
Sudbury, Mass

John HAYDEN 1644-1727
Dorchester (?) Mass. ca.1635-1718

Hannah AMES
Braintree, Mass 1641-1683

John GOODENOW
Wilts 1634-1721

Mary AXTELL
Herts. 1639-1704

10th - 512

Joshua FISHER Suff ca.1595-1674

Mary DIX ca.1595-1676
Suffolk

Nathan ALDIS Suff. ca.1604-1677
Eng

Mary -ca.1633

Richard BALDWIN Bucks
Isabel (?)

Jonas HUMPHREY Bucks(?) ca.1594-1662
Frances COLEY Eng

Robert HINSDALE Eng. ca.1610(?)-1676
Ann (WOODWARD?) -1666

Thomas BARBER Eng ca.1614-1662
Jane -1662

William SHATTUCK Eng. ca.1622-1673
Susanna -1686

John WHITNEY Eng ca.1624-1692
Ruth REYNOLDS Eng -po.1692

Joseph UNDERWOOD Eng -1677
Mary Eng -1658

Walter ALLEN Eng ca.1601-po.1651
Rebecca -ante 1678

Thomas GOODENOW Dorset ca.1608-ca.1667
Jane -po.1722

John PARMENTER Essex ca.1612-1666
Amy

Solomon JOHNSON Eng ca.1617-1690
Hannah HOLMAN Eng ca.1627-1695

John PARMENTER Essex ca.1612-1666
Amy

John HAYDEN Eng. ca.1610-ca.1684
Susanna -1691

William AMES Somerset bp.1605-1654
Hannah -po.1693

Edmund GOODENOW Wilts ca.1611-1693
Ann Eng.

Thomas AXTELL Herts. ca.1610-1677
Mary ca.1619-1646
-po.1672

11th - 1024

William & Anne (—) FISKE.
Thomas ALDIS
Richard & Ellen (—) BALDWIN

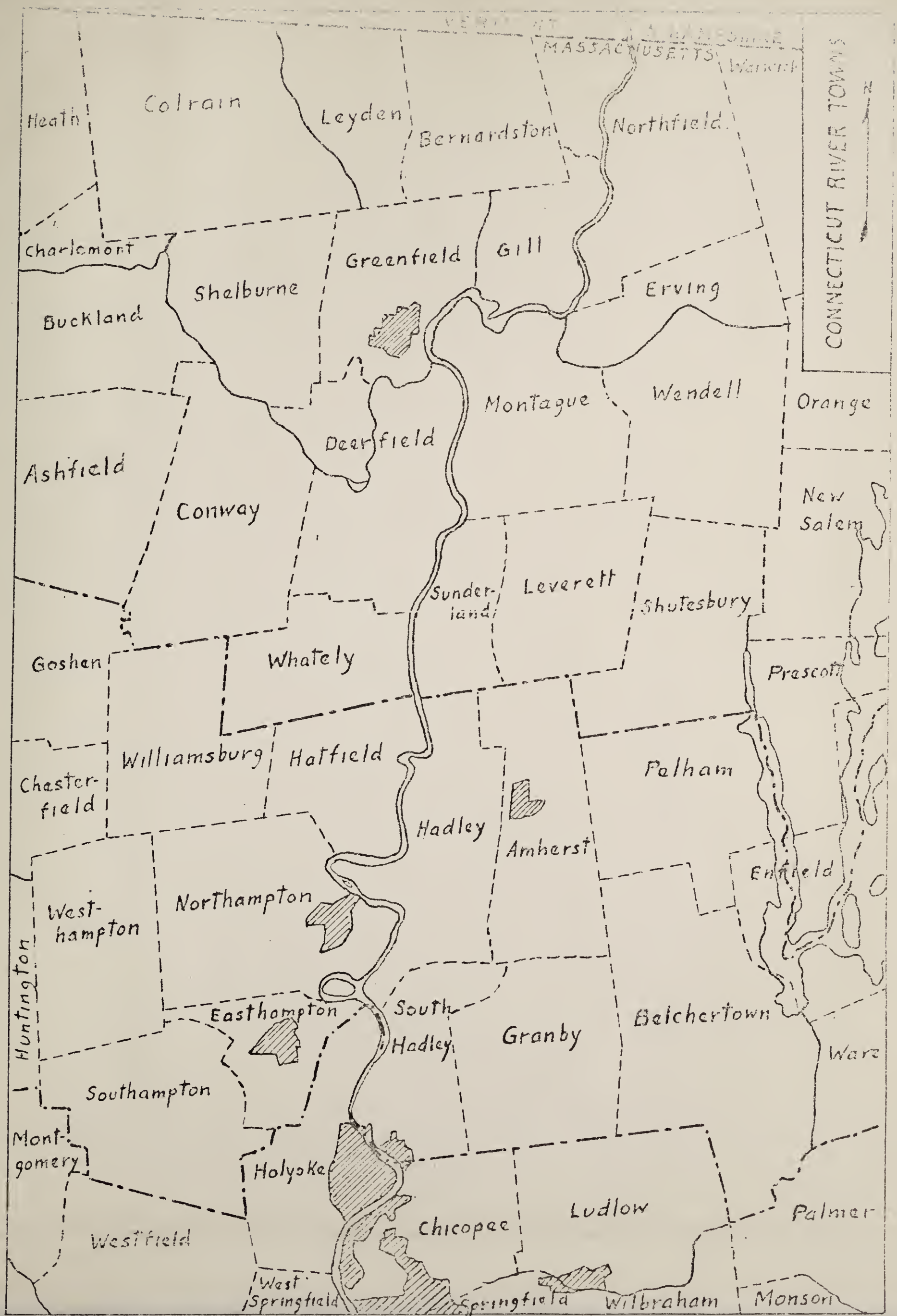
John PARMENTER Essex. -1638
Solomon JOHNSON Eng ante 1600-1637
William HOLMAN Eng ca1595-1671
John PARMENTER Essex. 1585-1655
-po.1670
John AMES Somerset.
Cicely BROWNE 1500-1583
1622

William PARMENTER, Essex -1613
William PARMENTER, Essex -1613.
John AMES (ca 1536-1583) & Margery BROWE.

12th - 2048

G.G.1953

G.G. 1953



1" = 4 mi. Urban areas hatched. G.G. 1953.

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